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B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. G. Murray	25th April
.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	12th „
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th „
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HEAD MISTRESS REQUIRED, for St. George's Girls' School, Penang, in September next, not more than 35 years of age and a communicant of the Church of England. Salary 90 dollars a month with free furnished quarters in the School. An agreement for three years required. First class passage to Penang (Railway and Steamer) provided. Apply with testimonials (copies only) to W. A. BICKNELL, Honorary Secretary, St. George's Girls' School, Penang.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1895, at the rate of Rs. 100 per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid-up), will be paid on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, to Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents, the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 18th April, 1896.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ, કુંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the report and the audited accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are elibible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1896 and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુાં૦,
i.e., **MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,**
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay. 18th April, 1896.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 5th May, 1896, both days inclusive.

GREAT MOVEMENT is going on at present in the small Town of Sabhrai in Cutch on the occasion of 108 PARAYANS, the most Religious Ceremony amongst the Hindus. The preparations are being made there on a grand scale by Mr. Devji Ramji, a rich Bhatia Gentleman of Bombay, under the able supervision of his brother Mr. Hemraj Ramji. The Ceremony will take place on the 24th proximo, when the learned Shastris of different Towns will gather together and repeat the VEDAS coupled with holi JAPS. The Thakor of the Town has given much help in the matter. Mr. Devji Ramji left Bombay for his native country SABHRAI for the purpose on the morning of SATURDAY last by steamer. In the honour of this Religious Ceremony which he was going to perform his friends and admirers had met together to express their feelings of joy and pleasure on his departure. Among those present were Messrs. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Ukarda Khetsi, Sundardas Pitamber, Toolsidas Hemraj, Goverdhandas Lachmandass Engineer, Dosabhoy Naoroji Kharas, Bhickaji Fakirchand Engineer, Haridas Tulsidas, Choonilal Jagjivandas, Thakarsi Vaghji, Gordhandas Prabhuji, Parsotam Ranchod, Liladhar Doongarsi, &c.

Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar in a very effective speech wished him success in the religious cause which he had taken to heart, and further he added that it was always incumbent upon the rich to utilize their wealth in such other noble causes as he (Mr. Devji) was going to do, instead of wasting it in idle pursuits. He closed his speech by wishing him long life and prosperity, and then put a garland of flowers round his neck and gave him a nosegay. He was also garlanded by Mr. Dosabhoy Naoroji Kharas and Engineers Gordhandas Lachmandas and Bhickaji Fakirchand. In conclusion three cheers were given in honour of his departure.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs.	a.
ROYALS	4	0
TRABUCOS	3	12
COQUETAS	3	8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.

(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8	per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8	„	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0	„	120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. Two hours and a half from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SHERRY.

"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.

Rs. 27-10, CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the premises at Motishaw's Chawl, Mombadevi, by order of Shriram Jusraj, as a Receiver appointed in Suit No. 94 of 1896, High Court, by order of the Court, the following property, viz :—

11 bales of woollen dhoti jodas and loose pieces of woollen dhoturs.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, Byculla, a quantity of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of single and double barrelled guns and rifles, revolvers, pistols, swords, spears, empty and loaded cartridges, powder measures, powder flasks, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DURGA ROAD, MAHIM.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Action on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Yeswantrao Anandrao Dangay, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dominick Manoel DeCruz, the following landed property :—

All that piece of land, situate on the west side of Durga Road at Mahim, in the registration sub-distrit of Bombay in the island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 7, new No. 1-1846 and new Survey No. 7. containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assesment under Ward G. No. 52-3 (1) and Street No. 36, and bounded on the east by the said Durga Road, on the west partly by the property belonging to the said Dominick Manoel DeCruz and partly by the property of Jehangeer Hormusjee Mody, on the north by the sweepers' gully and beyond that by the property of the said Jehangeer Hormusjee Mody, and on the south by the property belonging to the said John DeCruz and partly by the property belonging to the said Dominick Manoel De'Cruze.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c., SALVED FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES FIRE.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cellars of the burnt-out premises behind Watson's Hotel on account of the fire Insurance Offices concerned—a large lot of Wines consisting of sherry, port, marsala, tarragona, madeira, claret, sauterne, burgundy chablis, karlovitz, voslauer, red and white Australian vermouth, maraschino, curacao, gin, sparkling hock, still hock, gisler's, moets wachter, deutz and gelderman saumer, sparkling moselle, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messers BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate full size mahogany slate billiard-table by Thurston, with balls, cues and other billiard requisites, one sweet-toned walnutwood semi-grand pianoforte, China and Japanese flower vases, real and rich Persian and Brussels' carpets, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one handsome strong English-built brougham in very good order, handsome cabinets, &c., &c., the property of R SHARP, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the N Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, handsome brass gas lamps, fancy table ornaments, Cambay carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, one strong-built single-seated office-brougham in very good order, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, tubs and pots, garden roller, garden pump, &c., the property of Surgeon C. H. L. MEYER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine wind-proof lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures in gilt frames, bamboo art furniture, &c., the property of HENRY SOLOMON, Esq.

Catatogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca stone built BUNGALOW with outhouses and well situated at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli.

On SUNDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises—

A large pucca and Bangalore tiled roof stone built bungalow, with 3,200 square yards of land, situate at the Hill at Rai, near Bhusi Village, Lanowli. The bungalow has one drawing, one dining, two bath, and four bed rooms and is well furnished.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 23th April, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured place-goods and the following ;—

5 cases each 4 dozen German beer.
10 cases each 60 dozen glycerine soap.
2 sets superior Cawnpore made single harness.
1 nearly new square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne
1 ebonized upright grand pianoforte by Lee.
6 Japanese iron safes of sizes.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of teakwood cots with mattresses, teapoys, bentwood and cane chairs, dinner waggon, chest of drawers, sofa, camp table, chairs, crockery, knives and forks, vases, wall brackets, books on mechanical engineering, pair of scales, &c.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman, consisting of handsome household furniture, such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top table, glass book cases writing and washhand tables, boot and towel horse, clothes basket, &c.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kallianjee Rowjee—

1,991 pieces grey jaconets.
161 „ „ mulls.
100 „ „ shirtings.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purshotum Govindjee—

24 33 2 cases each 50 pieces T red shirtings 33 inches 40 yards.

By order of Lukha -atra and Co., and on account and the risk of Venayek Crushnajee Chinai—

1 jadav tammanin with pearl strings.
1 pearl earring.

AT P. M.

1 strong serviceable landau.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light-dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 50 CASES OF BRANDY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. H. A. Hormarjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m.

50 cases, each 1 dozen bottles Saulnier Cormereau and Co.'s Red Seal brandy.

In lots to suit purchasers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF A BRAND NEW OIL-ENGINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

A Latest Model.

1 brake horse-power horizontal oil-engine by the well-known makers "Dredner and Co." complete with oil tank, exhaust boxes, pipes, spanners and accessories, also some spare parts and fittings with full instructions for fixing and working.

Now on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, large size American organ, medicine chest, English large size hanging press, strong-built landau, powerful bay waler horse, harness, table ornaments, pictures, windproof lamps, flower-pots, &c., the property of W. H. WALKER, Esq. Shipping Master, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, conversation and reclining sofas, marble table, mirror-door nimirah a sweet-toned grand cottage pianoforte, Cambay carpets, &c., the property of Mr. Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Chotia, Esq. proceeded to England.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Observatory, Upper Colaba the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished household furniture by Roberts and others, also open carved blackwood furniture, best platedware rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Rose and Co., and another by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one handsome English-built open carriage by Kinross of Sterling in good order two handsome hardworking grey Arab horses going in single and double harness and saddle harnesses, English cane furniture, wind proof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, table ornaments, etc., the property of the late C. CHAMBERS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C-Spring light VICTORIA, with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One New English-built C-under Spring Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Hungarian horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSE'S furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY OLD BYCULLA STATION, AT BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., at Byculla, near the G. I. P. Railway Old Station—

A quantity of materials such as timber, iron, stones, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBIE TALAO, FIRST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Goolbai, widow and administratrix of the estate of the late Dinshaw Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, and in pursuance of the decree, dated the 25th February, 1896, made by the High Court, in suit No. 612 of 1895, in which the said Goolbai is the plaintiff and Thucker Vithuldas Khetsee is the defendant, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1896, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the said Thuckrr Vithuldas Khetsee.

All that piece of fazendare land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the northside of first Marine Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 3-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under ward No. C2429 and street Nos. 64, 66, 68, and 70, and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that partly by the house of Rustomjee Burjorjee and partly by the ground of Sorabjee, on the west partly by a private passage common to the hereditaments and messuage hereby granted and to the property of Jeewanjee Burjorjee Pochkanawalla, and partly by a public passage, on the north by a passage and beyond that by the house of Bapoo Havaldar, and on the south by the said first Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Takurdas, Dharamsee and Cama, Solicitors, to Bai Goolbai or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 13th April, 1896.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms as follows :—

2 cases german beer in qrt. bottles.
10 boxes old pale brandy.
5 boxes caloric punch.
2 boxes quinine wine.
50 cases Crossfield bar soap.
9 dozen jars of French prunes.
128 pairs grey dhoties silk bordered 45 feet by 11 yards.
12 pieces tapestry cloth.
3 new home-sewing machines.
500 boxes Esterbrook and Co. (U. S. A.) best steel pens.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esoofaly Abdool Hoosein—
15 bales brown packing papers.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ebhrahim Mohamedaly—
20 bales brown casing papers.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rahimbhoy Mamoonjee—
50 drum double boiled oil.

AUCTION SALE of 340 cases of JAPANESE MATCHES, opposite to the Prince's Dock, or next to the Crackers Godown at Clive Cross Road, No. 4, in the Godowns No. 130 and 134.

By order of Messrs. Tata and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Vorah Mahomedali Ebramjee, Messrs. SORAJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m. precisely, at the abovementioned place, the following 340 cases of Japanase matches.

MARK.			
300 in diamond,	285 cases	each 50 gross Japanese sulphur matches	(Kangaroo Trade Mank)
T. S	28 cases	Do.	(Horse Trade Mark.)
200 in diamond,	6 cases	Do.	(Kangaroo Trade Mark.)
100 in diamond,	27 cases	Do.	(Raja Trade Mark.)

Terms of sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and lots cleared away within 8 days from the date of sale.

The cases will be on view on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1896.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company, will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 16th April, 1896.

ANY PERSON having a claim against the late Lieut. G. S. CARY, 2nd R. I. Rifles, are requested to render the same to Major H. A. EAGAR, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, on or before the 26th instant, any claim submitted after that date will not be acknowledged.

A. EAGAR, Major,
2nd Royal Irish Rifles, President of Committee of Adjustment

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of CERTAIN PLOTS of valuable frontage land abutting on the Connaught and Sussex Roads, near the Victoria Gardens. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to the Executive Engineer, Municipality, in whose Office, plans of the plots can be seen.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R., I.B.A., M. INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 9th April, 1896.

THE HINGANGHAT MILL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on SUNDAY, the 26th April, at 1 P.M., at the registered office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS :—

I. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
II. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.
V. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th April to 26th April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,
T. BYRNE.
Secretary and Manager, H. M. Co.
Hinganghant, 1st April, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC. Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle ; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain,
Lloyd's Surveyor.
Colaba.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF our well-kown and celebrated *** PINET CASTILLON'S BRANDY which commands a sale larger than any other well-known Brands. BEWARE of glittering advertisements.

In order to increase the popularity of this famous Brandy we have REDUCED the PRICE from to-day to Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:
NOWROSJI ARDESIR AND SONS.
To be had at D. C. OOMRIGAR,
opposite Crawford Market, and all Wine Merchants.

THE SANATORIUM.

HYGIENE, HYDROPATHY, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, AND MASSAGE

CURE all diseases without exception. Highly recommended for all Chronic Diseases—DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, CANCER, DISEASES of the EYE AND EAR, FITS, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSANITY AND ALL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, DEFORMITIES, LEPROSY, and for *all diseases intractable and incurable* by ordinary treatment. Ladies and Gentlemen may consult Prof. GUELPH NORMAN, *Specialist in Chronic Diseases*, from 7-30 to 11 and 3 to 6. Advice and Specific from Rs. 3. To avoid crowd, delay and disappointment make an appointment through the Manager (in person, or by letter.)

THE SANATORIUM,
Church Gate House, First Floor.

FOR Rs. 2-6

ALL EARLY APPLICANTS WILL RECEIVE A BOTTLE OF
BEEHIVE BRANDY
AND A COPY OF
THE ROYAL ALBUM

Containing 16 Panel size Portraits of the Royal Family taken by W. and D. Downey, with a short and interesting Biography beneath each plate.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

WRITE FOR OUR
NEW
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE.

IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, PROPRIETORS, &c.,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND CO. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following :—

JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES.

CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.

SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).

GUN WADS.

SALOON AIR AND-GUN AMMUNITION.

GUN IMPLEMENTS.

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & CO., LD., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee,

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, [illegible] heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, [illegible] Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000	= „	8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL...............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s WELL-KNOWN BRANDY.

GOOD WINE needs no bush. This BRANDY is so widely known all over the world that it needs no distribution of Pictures, Almanacs or other presents to increase its Sale. No finer Brand or Better value. To be had of all Wine Merchants.

D. P. BATHA & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.......................................$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden ; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.	GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board
F D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc., supplied.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,422½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	655
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	53
ellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	38
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	850xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	570
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	590
Central India	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,610xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	822 xd
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,015xd
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	663
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	565xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	775
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,600	500	500	25	730
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,480
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	610
James Greaves	2,100	500	500	25	725
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225x
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	855
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	865
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	266
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,160xd
Madras United	360	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	3,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	410
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,850
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170
Morarji Gooculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,330
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	585
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,300
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,775
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	905
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	257½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	695
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	00	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
nion Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	600
Uenishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	775
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	380
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,200
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,340
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	65
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,425
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	550
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	175
Napier HotelCo	2,800	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	156
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	¼	106
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	170
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1¼	28½ xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,075
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	167½
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	215
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,290xd
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,135
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	560
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	505
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	92½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	185
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,275
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-2 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	25-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Dresses	,,	17-2
Silver 7	,,	22-6
[illegible] Do.	,,	23-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Departure of the Mayo for Port Blair.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Palestina entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Setos left it on Friday; the steamers Mahamudi, Raventhaler, Strathairly, and Ataka left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Strathgarry entered, and the steamer Ernest Simon left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Caspian, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day (Monday).—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Vindobona, will be closed at the General Post Officer, at 10 a.m., to-morrow (Tuesday).

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 5-45:—

March	The Band Coming	Schild.
Overture	Romantique	Keler Bela.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Selection	Lindade Chamouni	Donizetti.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Kluss.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keller Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT.—In aid of the Colaba Women's Christian Temperance Union Funds, a concert was given at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday evening, and was well attended. An interesting programme was given, the performers including Mrs. McCullock, Mrs. Walmsley, Misses Mayhew, Morris, Pickel, Collins, and DaCunha, and Messrs. H. O. Coates, and Myall. The vocal performance were interspersed with recitations, which gave a pleasing tone of variety to the proceedings.

MR. DORABJI DINSHAW.—An Aden correspondent writes:—Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw, of the firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., and Consul for Portugal and Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, with Mr. Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, eldest son of Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E., who had been to Europe and the Continent in November last, returned, to-day, by the Austrian Lloyds' Imperatrix. The friends of Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw will be glad to learn that he has been successfully operated in London of his eye by an eminent occulist, Dr. Nettleship, who had some time back operated on the Grand Old Man.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A SOCIAL CLUB.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Walker, solicitor, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for summons against Anandrao Balkrishna, proprietor and publisher of a Marathi paper, charging him with defaming Raghunath Yashwant. Accused published a cartoon with a line of letter press indicating that members of the Saraswa Sambu, a social club of the complainant, met together in the club only for the purpose of drinking "bhang" and getting intoxicated. The magistrate issued a notice calling upon the accused to show cause why a summons should not be granted against him.

HONOUR TO A NATIVE EDITOR.—An address was presented to Mr. N. M. Lokhande, editor and proprietor of "Dinbandhu," a Maharathi journal, devoted to the interests of the labouring class, on Saturday evening, at Grant Road, Mr. R. H. Vincent presiding. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, introducing Mr. Lokhande to the chairman, remarked that he had risen to a high position, and commanded the respect of a large circle, by his meritorious public services, and the address was presented to him by his friends and admirers as a mark of their congratulations upon his receiving the title of Rao Bahadur.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT WARDEN ROAD.—About 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, a horse attached to a dog-cart, belonging to Mr. Trevetick, residing at Harkness Road, was being driven along Warden Road by the coachman, when the animal shied at a hydrant box cover on the road. Bolting at a terrific speed it dashed into a bullock-cart, which was coming from the opposite direction, with such violence that both the dog-cart and the labour-cart were overturned. The dog-cart was considerably damaged, while the yoke of the labour-cart was broken. One of the bullocks had one of the hind legs fractured, but the horse escaped unhurt. The coachman, who was thrown down before the collision occurred, was slightly injured on his right shoulder and right hand.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A BILL COLLECTOR.—Vithal Yadhaw, a mehta in the employ of Kunayalal Venkatlal, a Marwaree, keeping his pehdi in Kazee Syid Street, Mandavie, reported to the police, about 3 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, that he entrusted a bill-collector of the same firm, named Ramoolabh Rampertab, a Marwaree, aged twenty-two years, with three bills to the amount of Rs. 1,056, on the previous day and that he has since disappeared. The police instituted an inquiry and ascertained that the bill-collector had recovered Rs. 600, Rs. 355, and Rs. 100 from the firms of Sahibram Bhowaniram, Lullubhai Lillachund, and Gungaram Chubildas, respectively, on the same day, and absconded, it is believed, to his native country, Indore. He had been in the employ of the complainant for the last two months only. After the "prima facie" case has been made out against the bill-collector, a warrant will be forwarded to the authorities at Indore for his arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A HINDU LAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the Girgaum Back Road, regarding the death of a Hindu lad, named Narayen Tookaram, aged five years, residing with his parents in an oart at that locality. About half-past 5 o'clock, on Friday evening, deceased and his younger brother Gunpat went out of the oart to see a marriage procession then passing along the Girgaum Back Road, and going towards the Brahmah Samaj, and while attempting to cross over the road, both of them ran under the legs of a horse, attached to a shigram that was coming from the opposite direction. The deceased was knocked down, and before the carriage could he pulled up, one of the wheels passed over him, killing him on the spot. The younger brother Gunpat, who escaped with slight injuries, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and after treatment was allowed to go home. The shigram belonged to Mr. Vassonji Hirjee, residing in the Fort, and was being driven at a very moderate pace. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A PICK-POCKET IN NULL BAZAAR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Ebrahim Bundoo, a Mahomedan native of Sholapore, having no fixed place in Bombay, was charged with theft of a leather purse, a handkerchief, and Rs. 10-5, the properties of Dhondoo Vithoo, and Ellaya Ramaya, respectively. On Saturday morning, the first complainant went to Null Bazaar with a handkerchief, at one end of which were tied Rs. 9-8, in his pocket, and was engaged in making some purchases, when accused came from behind, put his hand into complainant's pocket, and removed the handkerchief with the money. Complainant feeling something near his pocket, turned round and seized accused, who at once dropped the handkerchief on the ground. He was handed over to the police, and on his person being searched, a purse, containing thirteen annas, was recovered, which on an enquiry was found to be stolen from the pocket of the second complainant, the same morning, at the same place. Accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

OPENING OF A CHARITABLE NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade performed the ceremony, on Saturday last, of opening a dispensary in Anantwady, Bhuleshwar, in connection with a school which has been recently opened in Bombay for teaching the use of Native drugs and medicines. A short time ago Mr. Popat, son of a well-known vaid, Mr. Prabhuram Jivanram, drew up a scheme for teaching the use of Native drugs and medicines, which met with the approval of his father, who thereupon resolved to open a school for the purpose, and further to disseminate a knowledge of Native drugs and medicines among the students attending the school. At Saturday's meeting, Mr. Prabhuram spoke on the advantages of the proposed school and dispensary, and said that, after instruction for three years, the students will be granted certificates of proficiency. A fee of one rupee per month will be charged to each student. Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Drs. Bhalchandra and Deshmookh, and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram having enlarged on the advantages offered by the institution, Mr. Justice Ranade addressed the meeting in Marathi, and declared the school and the dispensary to be formally opened. A committee of fifty gentlemen and a secretary were appointed; and with votes of thanks to the chairman and Mr. Prabhuram the proceedings terminated after the usual floral presentations.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.—The following are the proceedings of a special general meeting held on Thursday:—(1) Proposed by Mr. Chapman, and seconded by Mr. Sanders-Slater, and unanimously carried—That Mr. Oliver take the chair. (2) Read letter, dated the 4th February, 1896, from the Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Central Committee, European Civil Service Association, and resolution arrived at. Also read reply thereto, dated the 7th February, 1896. (3) Read letters from members of this branch of the Association as to continuance of the Association, also telegram from the Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Central Committee, trusting that the meeting will resolve to continue the Association. (4) Proposed by Mr. Sanders-Slater that the Bombay Branch of the Association be continued until at least the end of the present year, and that an effort be made to increase the number of members of the Association by circulating a statement of the aims of the Association among the members of the Service. Seconded by Mr. G. H. Farran. Mr. Slater spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Chapman moved the following amendment:—That the Bombay Branch of the Association be maintained at any cost, and that no question of its dissolution be allowed, and that a circular be sent to the members of the Service with the view of arousing the minds by all members of the Uncovenanted Service to the absolute importance of its maintenance. Seconded by Mr. Oliver. Mr. Chapman spoke in support of the resolution. Amendment was put to the vote and carried. Original motion was not then brought forward. Resolved that the preparation of the circular be referred to the Committee, and a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Calcutta. With the usual vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting dispersed.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JARDINE.—Adverting to the departure of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine by the mail steamer on Saturday last, the "Gujerati," says:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine proceeded to England yesterday on one year's leave. Whether he will return or not is not quite certain. But if he does, it will be as a successor to the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. In him the public will lose a very strong, impartial, and courteous Judge. In whatever he did or said, whether from the Bench, the Vice-Chancellor's chair, or elsewhere, he felt a deep sense of responsibility. He was essentially a Judge with high principles and ideals of duty, and even where his critics thought that he was wrong, he never swerved from the rule of conduct he had laid for himself. His behaviour towards members of the bar, whether Native or European, junior or senior, was admirable. In murder cases he was indeed an ideal Judge. His ambitition was more in the direction of guiding the Subordinate Courts by laying down broad principles and correcting their irregularities and even eccentricities than in that of clearing off the day's file. His judgments, if they at times betray a tendency to roam into extra-judicial reflections, bear testimony to his laborious care and learning. The quality of the judgments delivered by the Bombay High Court is certainly not as high as in the days of Sir Michael Westropp, and latterly there seems to be a disposition to look upon swift administration of justice as the main function of the High Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine attached no small importance to its disciplinary function, and in these days when, the judicial line is growing into increasing disfavour with the really capable men in the service, he was right in acting upon this view. On the whole, the High Court as well as the University have lost in the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine a strong and independent Judge and Vice-Chancellor, and the Native community a sympathetic well-wisher, and we have no doubt his departure will be regretted in many quarters.

ALLEGED SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A KHOJA WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of a Khoja woman, named Jainabai, aged twenty years, the wife of Abdulla Moolji alias Mahomed. Deceased was married to her husband about four years ago, and the couple lived happily for about six months in a house at Dongree. Subsequently constant quarrels ensued between them on various domestic affairs, and it is alleged the husband used to ill-treat his wife. About twelve days ago she was attacked with fever, and complained of heat in the head, pain in the abdomen, and giddiness. For the last six days she had been suffering from an abscess on her left thigh, and on Thursday evening her condition becoming worse, Dr. Viegas was sent for by her husband, and he prescribed for her, but deceased died on the following morning. The medical gentleman refused to give the death certificate, as he had not treated her up to death. Dr. Ismail Janmahomed was called by the brother of the woman after her death, but he too refused to give the death certificate. Upon his advice the brother went to Superintendent Sweeny, and informed him of the facts of the case. The police communicated with the coroner, who ordered the body to be removed to the morgue for "post mortem" examination. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy on the body of the deceased, said that there were two superficial abrasions on the left parietal bone of long standing, and there was a lacerated wound on the inner side of the left thigh. There were no external marks of violence on the body. From the "post mortem" appearances and the evidence he had heard, Dr. Smith was of opinion that the death was due to peritonites, which probably commenced two or three days before her death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the husband, while Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the uncle of the deceased.

ARAB-MAHOMEDAN AMENITIES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Walton charged Mootloog Abdulla Cadi, Mahomed Ahmed, Almas Moobarak and Bilal Phiroz, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Ebrahim Abdul Aziz and four other Arabs, by means of sticks. The first complainant is a servant to Ebrahim Jockey, and lives at Ripon Road. On the night of the 10th instant the four complainants had a nautch party in a woman's house at Duncan Road. About midnight the four accused went to the house, and wanted to go in to enjoy the nautch party, but the Arabs would not admit them, and refused to open the door. The first accused, thereupon, commenced violently knocking at the door, and thus caused interruption to the interesting proceedings. One of the complainants, named Abdul Rahiman bin Joseph, eventually opened the door, when accused No. 1 remonstrated with the Arabs for not opening the door and preventing them from taking part in the enjoyment, and left the house in company of his comrades, saying "All right, I will show you." About 2 a.m. the party broke up and the Arabs left the house. They had not, however, gone far away, when they met the accused, who were armed with sticks, and who again remonstrated with complainants for not allowing them to enter the house, and a quarrel ensued between the party. However before the affair could go any further the police came upon the scene, separated the parties, and sent them in different directions—complainants towards Dunkan Road, and accused towards the J. J. Hospital. Presently the accused ran round Duncan Road Cross Lane, and came up again with the Arabs near the three lights. Accused attacked the Arabs with sticks, and broke their heads. No. 1, acting as a ring-leader, commanded other accused to attack, and when he thought sufficient drubbing had been given to the opponents, he ordered them to desist. The police then came up to the spot, had the injured complainants removed to the J. J. Hospital, and arrested the accused. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN INCREDIBLE STORY.—Sorabji Cursetji Tarachund, a Parsee, residing at Mody Khana, Fort, reported to the police, about 9 o'clock on Friday night, that he gave his Surtee coachman, named Laloo Moorad, aged thirty years, three bills to the amount of Rs. 391, at 2 p.m., that day, and directed him to proceed to Kazee Syid Street and recover the amount from three different persons, the coachman being in the habit of doing such business. About 7 o'clock in the evening Laloo went to his master at his Club, and informed him that after recovering the bills, he was returning home with the money in his possession, when, about 4 p.m., near Jakeria Mosque, he found a leather purse, containing four brass bangles, lying on the road. He picked it up, and was about to open it, when a Mahomedan went up to him and said: "Don't open it. come along. we will see what valuables are in it." The coachman accompanied the Mahomedan, and after they had walked about two hundred yards into Memonwada Road, the Mahomedan told the coachman to keep the purse with its "valuable" contents to himself and to hand him over the money which he had in his possession. The coachman stated that at this time he was not aware of the real contents of the purse, and thinking that it contained really valuable articles, he parted with the money and kept the purse to himself. After the Mahomedan had left, the coachman opened the purse, and found that it contained only four brass bangles. The complainant stated that, though the man was employed as a coachman, he was in the habit of collecting money from different persons, and that he did not believe the story told by him. The coachman was, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 391, belonging to his master. The accused stated that he would be able to identify the man who had swindled him, and that he would give all possible assistance to the police to enable them to bring the real culprit to justice. The magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the Races sailed, at 4 p.m., on Saturday last:—

Yachts.	Handicap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M	S
	M				
Kismet	Scr	Mr W P Symonds	5	33	25
Melody	2	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	36	2
Isca	10	Capt W F Potts	5	41	27
Senta	22	Mr E S Luard	5	53	25
Mannikin	20	Capt W W T Duhan, RA	5	57	7
Red Ross	13	Comdr W Chandler, RIM.	5	59	27
Eileen	11	Lieut R St J Gillespie, RE.	Gave up		
Ships' Boats started at 4-15.					
Magdala's Cutter	3	Lieut S H Richardson, RN.	5	27	1
Hydaspes' Cutter	Scr	Capt Dowell	5	30	30
Plassy's Cutter	3	Comdr W H Taylor, RN	5	35	11
Plassy's Gulley	10	Mr de Burgh	5	37	3
Mabel	6	Mr A Monk	5	50	4

1st prize won by Senta and Magdala's Cutter; and 2nd prize won by Isca and Plassy's Galley. Wind N.-W. to N.-N.-W. moderate. Yachts course sailed. Special ships' boats' course sailed No. 2.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Saulib's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervousness, Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADON, SONS & Co.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury:—

ATTEMPT TO MURDER: A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Sondia Amir was charged with having, on the 20th ultimo, at a sugar-candy factory near Bhuleshwar, attempted to murder Jugga Jiva by stabbing him with a knife; and also with voluntarily causing hurt with an instrument for cutting. Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Young defended the prisoner.

Mr. Daver, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was indicted on two charges, and it was for the jury to say upon the evidence whether he was guilty of one or both charges. The complainant was employed in a sugar-candy factory, where he was sitting with his master on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, when the prisoner, accompanied by his young son, came up, and after some conversation with the complainant, took out a knife and struck him several blows with it. The complainant's master and two other men saw the occurrence. Policemen were sent for, and one of them with much difficulty wrested the knife from the prisoner's hand. The accused had for some time been out of Bombay, and during his absence his wife formed the acquaintance of the complainant, with whom she had been living. On his return, prisoner came to know of it, and he went and attacked the complainant. If upon the evidence the jury came to the conclusion that it was the prisoners' intention to kill the complainant, he would be guilty of the first charge; or otherwise, he would be guilty of the second charge.

Evidence was called for the prosecution.

Jugga Jiva, the complainant in the case, examined by Mr. Daver, said he was employed in the sugar-candy factory of Nersey Lowjee, situated in Doca Gully near Bhuleshwar. On the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, about 1 p.m., as he was sitting on a sugar-candy bag, talking to his master, who was sitting in his shop, the prisoner came there with a boy, and asked the latter if witness was his father. The boy answered in the affirmative. Prisoner came up and asked witness his name. Witness replied "what business have you with my name?" Prisoner then caught him, and taking out a big knife like a butcher's aimed a blow upon his neck. Witness put forth his left hand to ward off the blow, which fell on his wrist, which was still bandaged. Witness then seized both his hands, and witness's master raised a cry. Prisoner then struck him three more blows, one in the forehead, and two on the right and left shoulders, respectively. One Narria came up and seized hold of the prisoner's hand which had the knife in it. Two policemen were brought to the spot, and they arrested the accused with the knife, which was still in his hand. Witness was then removed to hospital, where he remained seven days, and had subsequently been attending as an outward patient. When the prisoner came up, he accused witness of using his wife. Witness did not know that the woman was prisoner's wife. The woman had been living with witness for seven or eight years. She came to him with a boy of four years. Witness had not seen the prisoner before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: I became acquainted with the woman at a chawl in which she and I were living. I was living upstairs, while she lived downstairs. She was with me while I was employed in another sugar-candy factory at Khetwady for five years. I did not know that the woman was the prisoner's wife.

Mr. Davar said he would call the woman, who was present in court. She was not called before the magistrate.

Jaee, woman, said she was formerly the wife of the prisoner, who was of no use to her now. He went to jail five or seven years ago. She then used to beg, and the complainant supported her. She had a boy by the prisoner. She never saw the prisoner during the five or seven years he was in jail.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young: On his coming out of jail, prisoner came to claim the child during my absence.

How many children have you got?—I have got one son by the prisoner, and two daughters by the complainant.

When you went to live with the complainant, I suppose you told him who was the father of the little boy?—No; I did not tell him the prisoner was the father of the boy. I told him my husband was dead. (A laugh.)

How did the prisoner know your house on coming out of jail?—Somebody must have pointed it out to him.

The Judge: When did he come out of jail?

Witness: About a year and a-half or two years ago.

The Judge: And since then you never saw him again?

Witness: No.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. Dr. Gillespie, House Surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, said the wounds on the complainant were not dangerous at all. They were more than scratches. Judging by the character of the weapon, the sight of the prisoner, and the sight of the wounds, witness was not surprised at the wounds being small, because the complainant, a much younger man, must have prevented him from inflicting deeper wounds. The prisoner had four wounds also, which were bleeding when he was brought to the hospital. Three out of the four wounds were incised wounds, likely to have been caused by such a knife as that before the court.

Re-examined by Mr. Davar, Dr. Gillespie said the wounds on the prisoner were such as might have been caused in the struggle with the complainant or other persons who came to his rescue.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner denied having made a statement before the magistrate. He said he did not go to the factory at all. As he was passing along the road, four or five persons came up, threw him down, and struck him with sticks. He was then struck with a knife and became insensible.

The Judge: Was the complainant there?

Prisoner: Yes.

The Judge: How did the complainant come to be wounded?

Prisoner: I don't know. It is all about that woman. This charge has been brought against me falsely for the purpose of depriving me of my wife.

Mr. Davar, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, said the prisoner deliberately walked up to the factory where the prisoner was employed, and aimed a blow at the neck of the complainant, which fortunately for the prisoner, was warded off by the complainant, a much younger man, who received the blow upon wrist, which was still being treated for. Regard being had to the size of the knife the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that, had it not been warded off, the blow would have proved fatal. There could be no doubt as to the prisoner's intention under the circumstances. He went with the intention to stab the complainant; he had received no provocation, grave or sudden; and his intention must have been a murderous one. He was violent even after being seized by the police, and inflicted two blows on the complainant's shoulders. The defence he made, in answer to his lordship's question, that he was going along the road and was knocked down and stabbed, was an insult to their understanding. It was a bare-faced denial of the statement he had made before the magistrate. The learned counsel said the jury would have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoner had a murderous intention when he attacked the complainant.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, said the prisoner was an ignorant and illiterate man, and smarting under the sense of a deep wrong, and with the hot blood of his race, that of a Kathiawaree, he went with his son to see the man who had deprived him of his wife. There was no evidence that the knife belonged to him, and it was probably the property of the complainant. But assuming that it belonged to the prisoner, the learned counsel asked the jury to say that he had no intention to murder the complainant. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the jury could not believe that the prisoner went to murder the complainant in the broad light of day, with all the factorymen about him, and his own little son with him. There was no proof that prisoner had any intention to commit such a terrible crime as that of murder. It seemed to the learned counsel utterly incredible, and he asked the jury to throw out the graver charge at any rate.

His lordship summed up the evidence to the jury, remarking that, if the complainant had died from the effects of the wounds, the crime would have been murder. As the complainant had not died, the question for the jury was, with what intent did the prisoner rush upon the complainant? If they believed that his intent was to murder, he would surely be guilty of the first charge. In the alternative, the prisoner would be guilty of the second charge; and the learned counsel for the defence did not strenuously resist the alternative verdict.

The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, unanimously found the prisoner guilty on the minor charge of voluntarily causing hurt with a cutting instrument.

The prisoner said: There is no justice here. The case has been got up against me by my enemies. I must see my two children protected.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Sondia Amir, the jury have, in my opinion, taken an extremely lenient view of your offence. If they had brought in a verdict of guilty of an attempt to murder or to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, I should unhesitatingly have accepted their verdict. As you have been found guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, I should say it is hurt of the very worst description, which deserves very severe punishment. I regret that I am not able to give you a more severe sentence than that I am now going to give you, and that is that you be rigorously imprisoned for three years.

The prisoner frequently interrupted his lordship's remarks, saying there was no justice, and that he should see his two children protected. After the passing of the sentence, he grew more violent and made considerable noise in court, and had to be carried away by force, as he resisted the police officers.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

POONA RACES.

THE following is the prospectus of this year's races at Poona:—

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Maiden Galloways." Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third to save his entrance. For Arab and Country-bred Galloways maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight. For inches. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowance. Country-bred galloways, 5lbs. Entrance 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each galloway not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance, 1¼ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Arab Pony Derby." Rs. 2,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight. 13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; thrice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Winners of a race value, Rs. 900, 3lbs extra; of a race value Rs. 1,800, 7lbs extra. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 40; 15th July, Rs. 80; 1st September, Rs. 120, with Rs. 40 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance. 6 furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"The Poona Derby." Rs. 3,700, out of which the second receives Rs. 500 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab horses maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight. For age. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances. Galloways, 7lbs. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 70; 15th July, Rs. 140; 1st September, Rs. 250, with Rs. 50 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance. R C and distance.

4TH RACE.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200. For all horses. Weight. For age and class. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1,400, 5lbs. extra; of a race value Rs. 2,500, 8lbs. extra. Allowances. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 7lbs.; maidens, 15lbs. extra. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance. 1 mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Champagne Stakes." Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200. For all Arab and country bred horses. Weight. For age and class. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners of races of the value of Rs. 900 or more or of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 5lbs. extra; of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 8lbs. extra; of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000, 1st extra. Allowances. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 10lbs.; maidens, 4lbs; galloways, 7lbs.; accumulative. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance. 1 mile.

6TH RACE.—"The International Pony Stakes." Rs. 1,300 out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For all ponies 13-2 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 500. Weight. English and Australian, 13-2 to carry 9st 10lbs. Arabs, 13-2 to carry 8st 12lbs. Country-bred's 13-2 to carry 8st 7lbs. Allowances. 3lb per quarter inch. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 4lbs; Maidens. 4lbs. extra. Accumulative. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs: oftener, 10lbs. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100 with Rs. 30 for each pony not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 15th September. Distance. 5 furlongs.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Welter." Rs. 800. For all horses qualified under general condition 2. Weight. For age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Professionals who have ridden a winner of value Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 6lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs. extra. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 20; 15th July, Rs. 40; 1st September, Rs. 80; with Rs. 20 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 17th September. Distance. 6 furlongs.

2ND RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Purse. Rs. 1,250. Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and Rs. 500 from the Fund. For Arab horses maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weight. Weight for age. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of the Poona Derby 10lbs. extra. Allowances. Galloways 7lbs. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 17th September. Distance. St Leger Course, 1¾ mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Criterion. Rs. 800. For all Arabs qualified under general condition 2. Weight. For age raised 21lbs. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Professionals who have ridden a winner of a race value Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. extra. Allowances. Galloways, 7lbs.; Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 7lbs; maidens, 10lbs.; accumulative. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 20; 15th July, Rs. 40; 1st September, Rs. 80; with Rs. 20 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 17th September. Distance, 1 mile.

4TH RACE.—"H H the first Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate." Rs. 1,800, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 150. For all Arabs. Weight. For age. Penalties. Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4lbs.; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs.; thrice of Rs. 900, or once Rs. 2,500, 10lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the ordinary penalties. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 7lbs; Maidens, 5lbs.; Galloways, 7lbs.; accumulative. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 50; 15th July, Rs. 100; 1st September, Rs. 150; with Rs. 50 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m. on the 17th September. Distance.—1½ mile.

5th RACE.—"The Corinthian stakes" Rs. 800. For all Galloways 13-3 and under qualified under General Condition 2. Weight.—13-3 English and Australians to carry 11st. 12lbs.; 13-3 Arabs to carry 10st. 7lbs.; 13-3 C.-B.'s to carry 10st. Weight.—For inches. Penalties.—Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Professionals who have ridden a winner value Rs. 1,000 to carry 7lbs. extra. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 6lbs.; Maidens 6lbs. extra. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 20; 15th July, Rs. 40; 1st September, Rs. 80; with Rs. 20 for each horse not struck out by 4 p.m., on the 17th September. Distance, 5 furlongs.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse" Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Weight. For age and class. Penalties. Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 900, once, 4lbs.; twice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 1,800, 7lbs.; thrice of Rs. 900 or once of Rs. 2,500, 10 lbs. These penalties to be carried in addition to the ordinary penalties. Allowances. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 7lbs.; maidens, 3lbs. extra.; accumulative. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 19th September. Distance, 1¼ mile.

2ND RACE. The Governor's Cup "Rs. 3,500. Rs. 1,000 presented by "H. E. The Right Honorable Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 2,500 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. For all Arabs. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published on the 15th September. Penalties. Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs. extra for each race won; of a race value Rs. 900, 7lbs. for each race. Entrance, 15th May Rs. 70; 15th July, Rs. 140; 1st September, Rs. 250, with Rs. 50 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 19th September. Distance, R. C. and distance.

3RD RACE.—"The Lilliputs" Rs. 1,000. For all Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under. Weights, 13-2 to carry 9st 3lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties, Winners: once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; thrice 10 lbs.; Winners of aggregate value of Rs. 3,000, 10lbs.; of Rs. 5,000 in aggregate 1st. in addition to above. Allowance Maidens 1st May, 1896, 5lbs; maidens 5lbs; accumulative. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75, with Rs. 25 for each pony not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 19th September. Distance ¾ mile.

4TH RACE.—"Galloway Cup" Rs. 1,00, out of which the second receives Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100. For all Arab and Country-bred Galloways 13-3 and under. Weights 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties Winners; once, 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; thrice 10 lbs. Winners of a race value Rs. 1800. 5lbs. extra; of a race value Rs. 2,500, 7lbs. extra; of a race value Rs. 4-500 10lbs. extra. Allowances. Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 5lbs.; maidens, 5lbs, C.-B.s, 7lbs; accumulative. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 40; 15th July, Rs. 80; 1st September, Rs. 150; with Rs. 40 for each pony not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 19th September. Distance, 6 furlongs.

5TH RACE. "The Dealers Plate" Rs. 500. For all Arabs landed after 1st August, 1895. Weight, For age. Penalties. Winners; once 7lbs. twice 10lbs. thrice. 1st Allowances. Maidens on 1st May 1896 5lbs. maidens, 5lbs; Galloways, 7lbs; accumulative. Winner of this race to be sold for Rs. 1,600. Entrance.—15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75; with Rs. 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 19th September Distance, 6 furlongs.

FOURTH DAY.—TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race" Rs. 500. For all Arab and C.-B. ponies. Weight, Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. allowed for every Rs. 200 below selling price. Lowest selling price, Rs. 500. Allowances, 3lbs. for every ¼inch; Maidens allowed 7lbs. Selling price must be stated in the entry; otherwise the pony will be entered at the highest selling price. Entrance, Rs. 30 to close and name at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup" Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs 200; the third saves his entrance. For all Arabs. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100; with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M. on the 21st September. Distance, 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—"The Merchants. Cup." Rs. 1,200. Rs. 500 presented by a few merchants of Poona and Rs. 700 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third saves his entrance. For Arabs Maidens on 1st May, 1896. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 30; 15th July, Rs. 60; 1st September, Rs. 100; with Rs. 30 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M., on the 21st September. Distance, 1¼ miles.

4TH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap" Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all Horses. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 A.M., the day before the race. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 100, with Rs 25 for each horse not struck out by 4 P.M., on the 21st September. Distance, 5 furlongs.

5TH RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap" Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all Arabs and C.B. ponies. Weights. Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 A.M., the day before the race. Entrance. 15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 for each pony not struck out by 4 P.M., on the 21st September. Distance, 5 furloughs.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate." Rs. 800. For all Arab and C-B. Galloways. Weight, For inches. Penalties, Winners: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; thrice, 10lbs. Winner of any race value Rs. 1,800 and upwards to carry 7lbs. extra. Allowances, Maidens on 1st May, 1896, 5lbs.; maidens 8lbs.; C.-B.'s 7lbs. Accumulative. Entrance, 15th May, Rs. 25; 15th July, Rs. 50; 1st September, Rs. 75, with Rs. 25 for each Galloway not struck out by 4 P.M., on the 21st September. Distance, 1 mile.

FIFTH DAY.—THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1896.

1ST RACE.—"The Consolation stakes." Rs. 700. For all Arabs and C.-B's that have started at the meeting and not won. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 A.M. or soon after the day before the race. Entrance, Rs. 30, to close and name at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out by 4 P.M. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance, 1 mile.

2ND RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup." Rs. 900, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. The third saves his entrance. For all Ponies that have started at the Meeting. Forced for winners during the Meeting at an entrance of Rs. 50. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. To close at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out before 4 P.M. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 A.M. or soon after the day before the race. Distance, 7 furlongs.

3RD RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap." Rs. 1,100, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all Arab and C.-B. winners during the Meeting. Weights, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10A.M. or soon after the day before the race. Forced for the winners of the Poona Derby, the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and the Governor's Cup at an entrance of Rs. 100 and winners of all other races during the Meeting at an entrance of Rs. 6", (winners of Galloway Pony Closed and Selling Races excepted). Optional to losers at an entrance or Rs. 50. To close at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Half forfeit if struck out by 4 P.M. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance, 2 miles.

4TH RACE.—"Galloway Handicap." Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 150 and the third Rs. 50. For all Galloways that have started at the Meeting. Weight, Handicap. Handicap to be published at 10 A.M. or soon after the day before the race. Forced for winners during the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 60, (winners of Closed and Selling races excepted), optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 30. To close at 8 A.M. the day before the race. Half-forfeit if struck out by 4 P.M. on the day of the publication of the Handicap. Distance, 1¼ mile.

5TH RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes." Rs. 600. A Selling Race for all Arabs. Weights, Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum; lowest selling price Rs. 800. Allowances, Maidens 10lbs. Entrance. Rs. [illegible] stated in 8 A.M. the day before the race; selling price must be [illegible] the entry. Distance, 7 furlongs.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. The W. I. T. C. Rules.

2. The "Criterion," the Welter" and the "Corinthian Stakes" are open only to British Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil (Covenanted), Military, Naval and Members of the following Clubs, viz, any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. Rules; the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla, Yacht Club, and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona; and only to horses bona fide and unconditionally the property of persons qualified to run for three months previous to the 1st September, 1896. All horses which have won a race or handicap of the value of Rs. 900 or more are debarred from starting for the "Criterion," the "Welter" and the "Corinthian Stakes."

3. In all races penalties for previous wins have reference to wins of two previous seasons only, i.e., since 1st May, 1894.

4. No entries will be accepted unless accompanied by remittance for the full amount of such entries. Cheques [illegible] drafts must be made payable in Poona.

5. Entries must reach at or before 6 P.M. on the advertised date.

6. There must be three entrances in bona-fide separate interests to constitute a race, else it will be considered null and void.

7. There horses in bona fide seperate interests to start, or no public Money, Cup or Purse will be given. No Public Money for a W. O., but the amount of the entrance money.

8. All entrance money to go to the Fund.

9. Owners running one horse or pony at the Meeting to subscribe Rs. 25, two or more Rs. 50, to the Fund. In case of confederacies, each confederate to subscribe.

10. A fee of Rs. 5 per horse will be charged for every horse using the stables. No horse will be allowed on the Course unless the owner has given his name and the number of his horses to the Assistant Secretary previously. Course fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for each horse trained or galloped on the Course.

11. Any one wishing to gallop his horse on the inside of the Course, may do so if the Course is considered fit by the Honorary Secretary on payment of Rs. 2 per gallop for each horse galloped on the inside. Cards, on presentation of which the inner Course will be immediately opened by the Ramoosee in charge, can be obtained on application to the Honorary or the Assistant Secretary. After the 10th September and until the end of the Races, the fee for the inner course will be Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 2. Any owner galloping a horse on the inner course without obtaining a card, or galloping more horses than are entered on his card, will be fined Rs. 10 for each offence, and will not be allowed to use the Course until the fine is paid. Jockeys and Riding Boys riding a horse on the inside without a card will be fined Rs. 50 for the first offence, and debarred from riding on the Course or during the Meeting for the second offence.

12. Any owner of horses galloping them on the Course after it has been closed by the Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the Meeting; and any Jockey galloping horses on the Course when closed will either be debarred from riding during the Meeting, or fined a sum of Rs. 100, at the discretion of the Stewards.

13. All starting declarations to be made in writing on official forms (which will be supplied by the secretary) half an hour before the race and must be accompanied by the amount due for horses not struck out together with the Jockey's fee for a losing mount. The age and colour of the horse, and weight to be carried, must be given. Failure to do this or any subsequent change will render the owner liable to a fine of Rs. 50.

14. Every owner entering horses at this meeting and who has not already registered his colours must register the same not later than the date of the final entry. A fine of Rs. 20 will be enforced for non-compliance.

15. In all races other than selling races and handicaps a landing allowance of 6lbs. will be given to every English Colonial and Arab horses, galloways and poines landed in India direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1895. The allowance to be reduced to 3lbs. on a horse, galloway or pony winning one race and to cease on his winning two races.

16. A day after the Meeting will be fixed by the Secretary on which all accounts must be settled. Any one failing to settle will be declared a defaulter, and no winners will be paid until all losses have been received in full.

17. It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Secretary, W. I. T. Club, No. 4, Main Street, and not to any one by name. Particular attention is invited to this rule, great inconveniance and delay having in some instances been occasioned by non-attendance to the instructions herein contained.

18. All telegrams to be verified by letter.

TOM LEMESURIER
Hony. Secy., W. I. T. Club.

Poona, 15th March, 1896.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Simpson, Brig-Genl, Ms, D A G, on leave, from Ootacamund.
Canaye, Major, Ms, D A A G, on leave, from Ootacamund.
Walts, Lt-Col, Bengal, 17th B C, on furlough, from Luchnow.
Cumberlye, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Bellary.
Fawcett, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Fitz Clarence, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, on leave, from Simla.
Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Belgaum.
Stevens, Lt-Col, Bo, R A, from leave, from Belgaum.

APRIL 18.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G for M, on duty, from Quetta.
Harding, Lt, Bo, Ins of Army Schools, on duty, from Karachee.
Pinney, Capt, Bo off, D A A G, on leave, from Poona.
Jennings, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Shikarpur.
Yon, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Futehgarh.
Nckets, Col, Bengal, A A G, on leave, from Lucknow.
Thomson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S. on leave, from Fyzabad.
Blood, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, on leave, from Agra.
Gibbon, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Agra.
Alexander, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, A M S, on leave, from Peshawar.
Wynayard, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Mian Meer.
Molony, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Mian Meer.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Dundon, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, on duty. from Secunderabad.

APRIL 18.

Walts, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th B C, on furlough, from England.
Simpson, Brig-Genl, Ms, D A G, on leave, to England.
Cavaye, Major, Ms, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Cumberlye, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to England.
Fawcett, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Fizt Clarence, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, on leave, to Egypt.
Handford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Kincard, Lt, Ms, R E, on leave, to Bngland.
Wetherall, Lt-Col, Bo, 22nd B I, on furlough, to England.
Thomson, 2nd-Lt, Bo R A, on leave, to England.
Hancock, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hatch, Capt, Bo, 29th B I, to join to Loralai.
Pinney, Capt, Bo off D A A G, on leave, to England.
Remmington, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to England.
Melville, Capt, Bengal, 4th B I, on leave, to England.
Lombe, Major, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Robertson, Lt-Col, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Lloyd, Lt, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, to England.
Stanton, Major, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Nichol, Surgn-Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to England.
Browne, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Wright, Vety-Lt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, to England.
Vanrenen, Col, Bengal, 5th B C, on leave, to England.
Gore, Major, Bengal, 5th D Guards, on leave, to England.
Bond, Capt, Bengal, A D C, on leave, to England.
Tonnochy, Major, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Beresford, Lt, Bengal, 1st R W Kent Regt, on leave, to England.
Nason, Capt, Bengal, The Cameronians, to Egypt.
Edwards, Lt, Bengal, Oxford L I, on leave, to Barielly.
Young, Lt, Bengal, R A on leave, to England.
Naval, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1-2nd Gurkhas, on leave, to England.
Niket, Col, Bengal, A A G, on leave, to England.
Thomson, Surg-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on leave, to England.
Blood, Brig-Genl, Bengal, Staff, on leave, to England.
Gibbon, Capt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Trotter, Lt-Col, Punjab, on furlough, to England.
Sandys, Lt, Punjab, R H A, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Capt, Punjab, D A A G for M. on leave, to England.
Parsons, Capt, Punjab, 7th B C, on furlough, to England.
Luard, Surg-Capt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England.
Hawkins Major, Punjab, R H A, on leave, to England.
Evolt, Lt, Punjab, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, on leave, to England.
Bell, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, on leave, to England.
Carey, Lt, Punjab, 28th P I, on leave, to Ferozpore.
Stuart, Major, Punjab, 2nd P C, on furlough, to England.
Buckly, Capt, Punjab, 1st Hampshire Regt, on leave, to England.
Rose, Surg-Major, Punjab, A M S, on leave, to England.
Alexander, Surg-Capt, Punjab, on leave, to England.
Wynyard, Major, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Molony, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Dyne, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on leave, to England.
Hale, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, to England.
Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G for M, on duty, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next at 5-30 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th April, 1896.

1. Members are ordered to return all arms and accoutrements to Head-quarters at once.

2. It is notified that the next Presidential Assault-at-arms will take place at Poona on and from the 21st to 29th August 1896 inclusive. Intending competitors can see the prospectus at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members in possession of saddlery, arms, and accoutrements, are requested to return the same at once to Head-quarters for the Annual Inspection.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a General Meeting of the Members of the Cricket Club at Head-quarters on Tuesday next the 21st instant at 5-45 p.m.

Members and those wishing to join are requested to be present.

CAPTAIN LEASK'S PRIZES.

The following are the winners of Capt. Leask's prizes for class firing in L Company, B. V. R. C. (St. Mary's College Cadets):—Cadets.—Sergt. J. Behrmann, Col. Sergt. A. Conway, Cadet P. Peraira, Sergt. R. Hoogwerf, and Lce.-Corpl. F. Rozario.

Recruits.—T. Wilkinson, G. Gallagher, R. Hogan, W. Barren, and J. Whelan.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 33 Harringdon Road London. England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

PIANO LAMPS!!! latest pattern, very neat design, giving a Brilliant Light.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

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ORCHIDS.—RARE and VALUABLE ORCHIDS, healthy, full of bloom.—Offers—"B," care of this Office.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, richness in flavour, full strength, freedom from any adulteration, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANILLA CIGARS—A Fresh Consignment is to be SOLD OFF. Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4 per box of 100 each less 25 per cent. Cigars not approved can be returned.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years. The other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

A VERY LARGE SELECTION of SONGS, Duets, Piano Solos, Waltzes, &c. (copyrights), from As. 4 each. Chappell's, Hopwood and Crew's, Sheard's, Francis and Day's, and other new Dance Annuals, As. 8 per Shilling.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S Patent World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests, Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c. &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

AN advance of 1 1-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, the further extraordinary rise in these funds being doubtless due to the very favourable budget statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Indian Sterling Loan also advanced ¼ per cent., say to 120¼. The market rates of discount remained at 5-8ths per cent. for short London Bills, and ¾ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher at £63 7-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 31d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent. dearer, at 67⅞ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¾ dollars. The Indian Council allotted Rs. 10,000 of extra Bills on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 1-8d., which is the same as the higher rate obtained on Thursday for extra Bills, and for Wire Transfers, and 3-32d., and 1-16d., respectively, above Wednesday's regular allotment prices. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 7-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¾; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·17.

The only changes advised by Reuter's London financial telegram to-day are a further advance of 9-16th per cent. in Consols at 112 5-8; of 1 per cent. in Indian Sterling Loan, at 121¼; and a decline of 3-16ths in 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper, at £63¼.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted at 27s. for 492 lbs., buyers, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 33½s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 34½s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Hamburg, market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indians. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged with the exception of a decline of 1-16 in "Good" Westerns, and "Fair" Coconadas. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 17,000 bales more, at 47,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to consumers 19,000 bales greater at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 8,000 bales more, at 86,000 bales. The Stock had increased by 11,000 bales and stood yesterday at 1,157,000 bales.

To-day again there has been no change either in ready or forward Cotton in Liverpool; and the market closed firm this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, including 200 Surats. Imports 3,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb., July Futures being 3 points lower, at 7·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, compared with 19,000 bales last year, and 7,000 bales the year before.

There has been no change to-day in prices of Cotton in New York. The Receipts at the Ports are 6,000 bales, going against 6,000 bales in 1895, and 4,000 bales in 1894. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,510,000 bales, compared with 6,470,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS.—The excess in imports of *Plain Cotton* Piece-Goods into Bombay for the first quarter of the present year, compared with the same period in 1895 was 24 million yards, or 19 per cent., and not as erroneously stated in our last issue.

COTTON.—Only a small business has been reported in this staple to-day; but the tone, of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged. The day's purchases sum up 950 bales, of which exporters have taken 200 Bengal, at Rs. 153; and 150 Kurrachee, at Rs. 165; and the mills 200 each of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 194¼; and Dhulia, at Rs. 165-7; and 100 each of Rookava, at Rs. 194; and Verumgaum, at Rs. 181 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been dealt in to a moderate extent by shippers, both markets having been steady in tone, with prices on the previous level.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,915	bales.
Wheat	27,045	cwts.
Linseed	27,297	„
Rapeseed	4,681	„
Gingellyseed	2,999	„
Poppyseed	5,950	„
Groundnuts	3,563	„
Castorseed	2,625	„
Rice	20,144	„

FREIGHTS remain unchanged with tonnage offering at last rates. An early May-loading steamer has been fixed at 8s. per ton, and berthed for Liverpool, and has received most of her cargo at that rate.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, a moderate business being reported both ways, and the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Francs	do.	1·49¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at some advance on last evening's closing rates, 108 5-16 for Money and Account having been quoted all day, this also having been the final quotation for both positions.

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market to-day especially on the principal line of Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, prices of which have in many cases advanced to our revised quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication between Assab and Massona restored.

Moulmein route to Siam, interrupted, locality unknown.

Turkish route right to Bagdad, interrupted beyond.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th April, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	18 p.m.	90	50
Teheran	19	1	7 a.m.	...	54
Suez	19	1	15 p.m.	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th April, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	27	...	2
„ Karachi	...	20	..	1
„ Madras	..	21	..	5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th April 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·771
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·7
Dew Point		77·7
Relative humidity of Air		·769
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		79·7
General Directions of wind*		NNW, S, WSW, W, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	265

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ALLBLESS—April 19, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless, deeply regretted. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 7 a.m.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—March 27, at 37, Windsor-road, Ealing, wife of L P Fisher, of Kandy, Ceylon, of a daughter.

GADSDEN—March 23, at 23, Victoria-street, Tenby, wife of Frederick Ord Gadsden, R I M, of a daughter.

LEICESTER—March 30, at Branksome Manor, Bournemouth, wife of Major W F Leicester, of the Retired List Bengal Army, of a son.

POWER—March 23, at Glencairn Abbey, Lismore, county Waterford, wife of A W B Power, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, of a son, still-born.

RONALDSON—March 22, at 43, Hamilton-place, Aberdeen, wife of Edward Ronaldson, of Madras, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARTHUR—March 20, Oswald George Arthur, Bengal Civil Service, second son of Mr and the Hon Mrs J R Arthur, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, aged 26.

BEATTIE—March 24, at Hastings, Jane, the widow of Alexander Beattie, Esq, M D, H E I C S, aged 86.

CARLETON—March 25, at Kildare-gardens, Bayswater, Catherine Louisa Carleton, widow of Capt William Cosart Carleton, 36th Bengal Native Infantry, H E I C S, aged 88.

CLARK—March 28, at Ufford, Suffolk, Col Campbell Clark, late 101th Bengal Fusiliers, aged 68.

DUMERGUE—March 28, at Cambridge, New Zealand, Edward Perry Dumergue, eldest son of the late Capt Edward Dumergue, Indian Army, aged 39.

ROYLE—March 24, at Dover, Chatherine Mary, wife of J R Royle, Esq., C I E, of Bromley, Kent, aged 4.

THOM—March 30, at 13, The Grove, Boltons, Annie Jean Thom, daughter of Surg-Gen Thom, late Bombay Medical Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARIDGE—April 6, at Harehatch Estate, Travancore, the wife of G W Claridge, of a son (premature).

VAUGHAN—April 10, at Calcutta, the wife of Sergeant S G Vaughan, H E the Viceroy's Band, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLARIDGE—April 6, the infant son of G W and A H Claridge.

GODDARD—April 15, at 21, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, Edward William Leonard, eldest son of G W Goddard, of the firm of Jas. Monteith and Co, aged 25 years and 2½ months.

SCORER—April 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Robert Scorer, of Barakar, late of Fence Houses, County Durham.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1896.

AFRICA for the time being possesses a monopoly of unpleasant sensations. The latest news is that twelve thousand Matabeles threaten Buluwayo, which has a garrison of about six hundred men. In the beginning of the month Sir Hercules Robinson telegraphed to the Secretary of State that the rising of the Matabele would be a big business, and the prediction is being fulfilled. At that time there was grave reason for apprehension as to the fate of Buluwayo. The few hundred men available for the defence were not all armed, and the supply of provisions was limited. The communications were soon after interrupted, and it does not appear that the slender and half-armed garrison has been reinforced or revictualled. Measures were taken in Cape Colony to recruit five hundred men for service in Matabeleland, and the purchase of five hundred horses and mules for the transport of provisions and ammunition was ordered. Many of Dr. Jameson's deported police who were returning to South Africa were incorporated in the new force. Meanwhile Mr. Gifford and others with small improvised bands of mounted Volunteers skirmished with more or less success against the raiding Matabeles, many of whom were provided with rifles. The Chief Commissioner informed the Colonial officer that it would be necessary to scour the Matoppo hills with several expeditions, two hundred and fifty strong, as soon as men were available. The Matoppo country is the rendezvous of the Matabele to the south of Buluwayo, which is thus cut off from direct communication with British territory on that side, while bands of insurgents raided to the north and east of the town. Under those circumstances it is scarcely possible that provisions can have reached Buluwayo, which at the end of March was stated to have a month's supply. Captain Nicholson reported to the Chief Commissioner that the country outside a radius of fifteen miles from the town was in insurrection, and that the rebels were well supplied with guns. The *Times* of April 1 described the position of Buluwayo and Gwelo and of the outlying stations as precarious, and urged upon the necessity of sending British troops into Matabeleland as the most effective means of coping with the rebellion. The Matabele, it was stated, will fight with the courage of despair:—"Their splendid fighting powers we know; they are strongly posted in positions exceedingly difficult of access, and they are said to be amply provisioned. Unless they are attacked and driven from the hills, a guerilla warfare may arrest the development of Matabeleland for years." That appears to be also Mr. Cecil Rhodes' opinion. In a speech at a dinner given to him at Umtali he endeavoured to reassure his hosts by telling them that things would come right within twenty-five years, and that they must not be discouraged by the difficulties the settlers would have to face in the meanwhile.

It has been decided by the Home Government that British troops shall not be employed in suppressing native risings in Africa, except on occasions of the greatest emergency. This decision justifies the opinion we ventured upon a week ago, that European troops are, by reason of their drill and equipment, at a disadvantage in compaigning against the wild barbarian fighting in his own way in hills and jungles with which he is familiar, and in which the civilised soldier is completely at sea. The Colonial Secretary is satisfied that there is abundance of men and material in South Africa for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the chief difficulty, as is always the case in a roadless wilderness, is transport. And that Mr. Chamberlain admits to be serious. While the Matabele are to be taken in hand by Colonial levies, a battalion of the Middlesex regiment will be shortly sent to the Cape and four hundred mounted infantry to Natal to supply the place of the troops sent to Rhodesia. It is intended to permanently increase the garrison at Cape Colony, on the ground that as matters are now the dockyards and coaling stations are not sufficiently protected against a hostile descent. It seems strange that this discovery has only been heard of since additions, actual and prospective, have been made to the strength of the fleet that might be supposed to deliver the Cape from all anxiety on that score. In this connection it may not be amiss to note that just a month ago "a well-informed correspondent in Pretoria" telegraphed to London the portentous news that the situation in the capital of the South African Republic was considered very serious—by whom was oddly enough left in doubt. The correspondent went on to say that President Kruger had just concluded a new offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange Free State. The President of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal Executive Council strongly advised President Kruger not to go to England. The Transvaal wants to have its independence guaranteed England in connection with other Powers. The Boers are arming in the Free State and Cape Colony. A large influx of Germans is drafted into the police and artillery. Dr. Leyds has encouraged immigration from Germany, and has used for the purpose a large amount of Secret Service Money. The Boers are feeling excited because of the promised support by the Free State, and the Afrikander Bund in Cape Colony. It is very unlikely that President Kruger will go to England. The Transvaal considers its position to be very strong." This remarkable telegram from Pretoria, was obviously inspired by Johannesburg.

There was no need for a new offensive and defensive alliance between the two republics, for the one entered into years since is still in full force. It was under the provisions of that treaty that the Free State moved seven thousand men to the Frontier at the first news of Jameson's raid on the Transvaal. President Kruger visited President Steyn to thank the neighbouring Republic for its proferred aid, and not to enter into a new treaty. The story of Dr. Leyds and the alleged expenditure of secret service money appears to rest on the statement of Mr. Leonard, one of the Reform Committee, who asserts in an article in the *New Review* that fifty thousand pounds were expended on influencing opinion in the Transvaal. The *Times* published in due course Mr. Kruger's statement that the reports set forth in the telegram are absolutely untrue, that he has not declined to visit England, and that the burghers are not excited, but leave the negotiations entirely in the hands of the Executive. Meanwhile, an impression appears to have been created, alike in South Africa and in England, that matters are very serious indeed. The correspondent above quoted supplemented his alarmist telegram by another, stating that "the firm attitude of the British Government has produced a salutary effect, and if Dr. Leyds does not report that Germany will actively support the Transvaal against Great Britain, the present difficulties may yet be amicably arranged." This communication reverberated like thunder in the columns of the *Times*. President Kruger was reminded that his prolonged hesitation about the visit to England, whether attributable to intentional discourtesy or not, "is placing us in a situation humiliating to a high-spirited people. Popular impatience on this subject is distinctly growing, and President Kruger will not be prudent to overstrain it. . . . Assurances of sympathy, esteem, and affection Dr. Leyds will bring with him doubtless in lavish abundance. He may bring more. He may be commissioned to throw out hints, to make suggestions, and to repeat half promises of a dazzling, if wholly indefinite, kind. But the assurance which our correspondent mentions he will not bring, for it means nothing less than war between Great Britain and Germany." President Kruger and his friends are asked to make up their minds to bow to the inevitable, and place the Uitlanders on the same footing as that on which the Dutch stand in Cape Colony. If either race is to be supreme, they are told, it can never be the weaker. All this following upon the enthusiastic cheers with which Dr. Jameson and his companions were everywhere received in England, has created great alarm amongst the Dutch population in South Africa. They believe that there is a settled intention to suppress the independence of the burgher republics, and disarm the Dutch population throughout the whole of South Africa. English residents see with concern the revival of the old racial hatreds and distrust, which, if it continues, will destroy all confidence and good feeling between the Afrikanders, who are the great majority, and the community of British descent. If the growing misunderstanding be not arrested, it is the opinion of men who are in a position to judge that the Transvaal difficulty may at any moment give place to a far larger South African question. The Afrikanders, the Dutch element in Cape Colony, command a majority in the Legislative Council which disposes of all the machinery of Government. The intention to strenghten the garrison in the Cape may not be wholly unconnected with this condition of things.

THE Government and residents of Ceylon are so absorbed in discussing the details of the proposed light railways for the Island, that in all probability they will be indisposed for a long time to come to seriously take into consideration the question of ways and means for bridging the broken water separating the Colony from the mainland of India, and carrying a railway across the series of reefs, flats and islands, known as Adam's Bridge. It may be, however, that pressure will be brought to bear upon the Ceylon Government from without to carefully consider the scheme, for it has been rumoured that the exigencies of Imperial defence may lead the Home Government to order the carrying out of a project bringing Trincomalee, the chief naval station of the East India Squadron, into rapid railway communication with India. If this be the primary object in view it is only reasonable that the Home Government should share with Ceylon and India the cost of the undertaking, the financial prospects of which can scarcely be said to be of a hopeful character. The total value of the merchandise interchanged between this country and Ceylon has not yet reached four crores of rupees. The trade with Ceylon resembles very closely, and is in the nature of coasting trade. At least two-thirds of the exports consist of rice, mainly from Southern India, to feed the coolies engaged on the tea plantations. If a good part of the rice trade was diverted to the "Adam's Bridge Railway," the line might become successful from a financial point of view. But this diversion entirely depends upon the power of the railway to compete with the native coasting craft plying between Malabar Coast and Colombo. The prospects so far as passenger traffic is concerned may be regarded as good, for there is a constant going and coming of Tamil coolies between the Island and their homes in India, while other travellers, whose lot it is to take the Tuticorin steamer service, would very gladly welcome the construction of the railway. The voyage between Colombo and Tuticorin is invariably rough and uncomfortable, and the arrangements for landing passengers at the latter port could scarcely be more unsatisfactory. The European sahib and the wealthy Native are sandwiched between large numbers of evil-smelling Tamil coolies in a small launch, which usually carries double the maximum of passengers it should contain to ensure safety, and quadruple to ensure ordinary comfort. Fortunately, the need for travellers to or from Bombay to take this route—save to obviate the discomfort of a three days' voyage in monsoon weather—continues to diminish. Within the present year the Messageries Maritimes line have made arragements to make this city as well as Colombo a port of call on their way from the Far East to Europe, and the Nipon Yusen Kaisha—whose boat, the Tosa Maru, is now in harbour—will probably do the same regularly when freights improve. When these steamship companies are added to those already in the field, it will be seen how ample are the opportunities which exist for enabling travellers between Bombay and Colombo to escape the hot and wearisome overland route. But this, after all, does not much affect the question of the financial prospects of the proposal for connecting India with Ceylon by a railway, for coolie emigrants from or to Southern India form the great, indeed the overwhelming, proportion of the passenger traffic. The project is not likely to be attended with any great engineering difficulties. At present two plans for the construction of the line hold the field. Last summer, Mr. Waring, C.E., reported to the Ceylon Government that the best route to be followed would be 22 miles long, of which 10·28 miles would be bridged over with iron work, and about 12 miles would be across sandbanks, more or less dry, and embankments would be made where the water was not more than three feet deep. The other proposal is that of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, who a few months ago submitted a report to the Government of India in favour of a solid causeway for the whole route of 21 miles, separating Palk's Bay from the Gulf of Manaar. Although Mr. Waring only proposes a single line with crossing places of 5ft. 6in. gauge, the estimated cost is two crores fifty-five lakhs, while the anticipated cost of Mr. Shadbolt's scheme for a double line of metre gauge is six lakhs of rupees less.

THE Indian settlers in South Africa are still agitating for the grant of privileges, such as are enjoyed by Europeans, and have just sent in another petition on the subject to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. This petition deals particularly with the rules and regulations obtaining in various Zulu towns, which preclude her Majesty's Indian subjects from owning and acquiring land. Besides this, the regulations provide that no person shall be at liberty to let sites to any but a person of European birth or descent. Cases have recently arisen in Zululand, in which property disposed of to others than those of European birth or descent were forfeited to the Government. The Indians interested directly and indirectly promptly appealed to the local Government, but without avail, as the Government did not feel justified in acting on their suggestion that the regulations should be so altered as to bring them in harmony with the policy of her Majesty's Government with regard to British Indians. In one town, to which particular reference is made in the memorial, British Indians had actually invested money in land before the obnoxious regulations were locally applied. But they have not been allowed to enjoy it. The memorialists now tell the Colonial Secretary that nothing short of an inquiry into the position and status of the British Indians in South Africa, and a notification calling on the authorities to ensure the equality of treatment of her Majesty's Indian subjects with all other British subjects, will prevent their social and civil extinction. Of course, the proclamation of 1858 is quoted, and they ask in Natal that which was promised and has been afforded them since that year in India—equal treatment with the Europeans.

ON Saturday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey and a common jury, Sondia Amir was charged with having on the 20th ultimo, at a sugarcandy factory at Bhuleshwar, attempted to murder one Jugga Jiva with a big knife like a butcher's, and with voluntarily causing him hurt with an instrument for cutting. A woman appeared to be at the bottom of the affair. The prisoner was absent from Bombay for five or seven years, having been sent to jail; and during his absence, his wife used to beg at first, but subsequently lived under the protection of the complainant, by whom she had two children. The prisoner, on coming out of jail, discovered the state of affairs; and going up to the complainant at his factory, wounded him with the knife. Prisoner himself received four incised wounds in the struggle with the complainant, a much younger man than he. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing hurt, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years. His lordship remarked that, had the prisoner been found guilty of an attempt to murder or to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder, he should unhesitatingly have accepted the verdict. His lordship regretted that, as the jury had taken an extremely lenient view of prisoner's offence, he was not able to pass upon him a severer sentence than that of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. E. B. RAIKES has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Crown at Bombay in place of Mr. M. H. Starling, who proceeded on leave to Europe by Saturday's mail steamer.

A CORRESPONDENT states that, on Wednesday last, on the railway bridge over the Midhola River, near Sachin station, a terrible accident occurred. A Bharwad's family was passing over the bridge when a railway train overtook them, and three women, who were in the party, were crushed. Two of them died upon the spot, but their mother, an old woman, escaped with severe injuries. They were removed to Nowsaree by the same train.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived here yesterday morning by the steamship Imperatrix are Consul Emil Elden von Hirsch, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Holderness, and others.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, sailed on Saturday evening for Karachi.

MR. PESTONJEE H. J. RUSTOMJEE, who recently arrived from England, has made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee, and been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

SIND papers are personal. The *Phœnix* writes thus of a Hyderabadi, who has just married in England:—"From a domestic occurrence which we announce elsewhere, we find that——notorious in England as he has been in his native land, for his swindling and dishonest propensities, has succeeded in inducing an Englishwoman to marry him. Sad, doubtless, will be the reflections of the bride, when she comes to learn the real character of her partner through life."

IT is understood to be practically settled that Mr. Bompas succeeds Sir Comer Petheram as Chief Justice of Bengal next November, when the latter retires.

A SENSATION was created on Thursday morning at the Howrah Railway station, when it was discovered that Rs. 4,000, the sale-proceeds of the tickets of the previous day, had been robbed by one of the junior booking clerks a Babu, who has so far managed to escape capture. The police are on his track. The robbery was most cleverly managed.

A STORM of exceptional violence passed over Shillong on Tuesday night. It struck the 42nd Gurkha lines, tearing off the roof of one barrack in the men's lines and damaging several others. The entire roof of two barracks in the married lines were blown off. Tho damage is estimated at twenty thousand rupees. Tha road to Cherra is blocked by trees torn up: torrents of rain fell. A second storm occurred yesterday, but no further damage was done and no persons seriously injured.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Mrs. Anne Atkinson, £10,018; Mr. Henry John Dore, £1,979; Mr. John Lysaght, £424,313; Mr. Richard Shelton, £123,272; Mr. Edward Tracy Turnerelli, £1,979.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MATABELES THREATEN BULUWAYO.

LONDON, April 18.

Latest advices from Matabeleland state that twelve thousand Matabeles, divided into five Impis, now threaten Buluwayo.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The reinforcements for South Africa, mentioned by Mr. Chamberlain in his speech in the House of Commons, last night, will consist of the 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment for the Cape, and four hundred Mountain Infantry for Natal.

THE ATCHIN WAR.

Advices received from the seat of war at Atchin state that the Dutch forces are evacuating all the posts outside the trenches at Atjeh.

THE BULUWAYO GARRISON.

The garrison of Buluwayo now consists of about six hundred men.

MAJOR-GENERAL CARRINGTON ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

Major-General Sir F. Carrington, at present commanding the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar, has been ordered to the Cape to command the forces against the Matabele.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF IMPERIAL TROOPS.

The 1st Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment is expected to start for the Cape within eight days.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Chamberlain said that one battalion and a body of mounted infantry will be despatched to South Africa at the earliest possible date in order to replace the troops sent to Matabeleland.

This is in connection with the decision of Government to make a permanent increase in the garrison of Cape Colony.

The military authorities, he said, are of opinion that the present garrison at the Cape is inadequate for the purpose of defending the dockyards and coaling stations from an enemy's attack.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that her Majesty's Government is of opinion that, except on occasions of the greatest emergency, the employment of Imperial troops for suppressing a native rising was not suitable.

The supply of men and arms in South Africa, he said, were ample, but their transport was the only difficulty the authorities had to contend with at the present moment.

THE FRENCH ACTION AGAINST THE CAISSE DE LA DETTE.

It is rumoured in Cairo that the French Syndicate will withdraw their action against the Caisse de la Dette, in respect to the use of the Egyptian Reserve Fund for the Dongola Expedition.

A NEW COMPANION OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Hon. Maurice Gifford has been made a Companion of St. Michael and St. George for services rendered by him during the late fighting in Matabeleland.

PRINCE FERDINAND IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 18.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived here to-day, and was received with much ceremony. He afterwards proceeded to the Royal Palace, where the Czar received him.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, April 17.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 18.

There was a fairly large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the meeting held on the parade ground and race-course this afternoon, notwithstanding the heat. The Band of the Royal Irish Rifles was in attendance, and the events generally excited keen interest. The following was the result of the different events :—

1st Event.—"A Paperchase."—Meet at the Poona Polo Ground at 5-30 p.m. punctually, when the chase will be started, the course being laid previously. Finish in front of the Grand Stand. Catchweights over 11st for horses; over 10st. 7lbs. for ponies. Entrance; Re. 1. Ladies free. For three cups—(1) for horses, (2) ponies, (3) for the first lady in.

Goodluck (bay waler) Major Goring Jones	1
Sunshine (Arab pony) Major Mercer	2
King (bay Arab) Mr Lloyd	3

The winner was ten lengths ahead of Sunshine, who took the pony prize. Mrs. Tobin on Sister Mary was the only lady who did the distance.

2nd Event.—"Tent-Pegging."—Singly. Best of 3 runs. Usual rules. Horses and ponies. Entrance; Re. 1.

Major Goring Jones, with 18 points, first; Mr. Griffith, with 16 points, second; and Mr. Greig, with 14 points, third.

3rd Event.—"Tandem Race."—Horses or ponies; one to be ridden, and the other driven. In and out of 4 flags. Entrance; Re. 1.

Captain Ross won the first heat and the final.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, April 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mazagon (extra) left Suez, to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 29th instant.

HONGKONG, April 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, April 17.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, April 18.

The Florio-Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno left for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, April 19.

The mail steamer Britannia, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 7-16
Bar Silver	31

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	47,000 bales.
" " Surats	21,000 "
" Imports of Cotton	86,000 "
" " Surats	1,000 "
Stock of Cotton	1,157,000 "
" Surats	42,000 "

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, GOOD FRIDAY, April 3.

THE RISING IN MATABELELAND.

The rising in Matabeleland turns out unfortunately to be more alarming than was at first supposed, and the directors of the Chartered Company are not now pooh-poohing the affair as they were a week ago. So bad did matters look a few days ago that the *Times* came out with a recommendation that regular British troops should be employed to suppress the rebellion, and there was a rumour that the Government had decided to despatch a force to the scene of the disturbances. To-day the news is of a more hopeful character. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, for whose safety there was for a time some anxiety, has arrived at Salisbury, and is directing the necessary operations with characteristic vigour. Apparently Mr. Rhodes is not anxious that the War Office should intervene, at any rate for the present. We need give no credence to the far-fetched and ungenerous insinuations of certain Continental journals that the whole thing is a little plot of his own to serve his personal ends. But Mr. Rhodes without being the Machiavelli his enemies consider him, would hardly be human if he did not take advantage of the present situation to endeavour to recover some of the reputation he has lost as the result of recent events in South Africa. Accordingly, it is not surprising to learn this morning that he declares Rhodesia to be fully capable of dealing with the revolt now that fresh supplies of ammunition have been received. It is not only Mr. Rhodes who is put on his mettle. At a meeting held at Johannesburg, yesterday, with the object of responding to the appeal for assistance one of the speakers spoke of this as an opportunity to wipe out the reproach "Judasburg" that had been hurled at the men of Johannesburg. As to the actual cause of the trouble in Matabeleland there is still some doubt. Dr. Emil Holub, who has travelled much in Africa, predicted in January that one effect of Dr. Jameson's unsuccessful raid would be to cause a rising among the Matabele in the Chartered Company's territory. In a letter written during the past few days Dr. Holub says he was absolutely sure of an insurrection from the moment when he first heard of the Jameson achievements. He is very hard on Dr. Jim. "Every strategist," says Dr. Holub, "ought carefully to consider the consequences of a possible failure of his plans, but it seems doubtful whether Dr. Jameson reckoned with a revolt of the Matabele in case he should be worsted in the Transvaal." Dr. Holub thinks that the "splendid reception," given to Dr. Jameson in England, last year, made him over-confident, his case being similar to that of General Baratieri, who was spoilt in the same way by the enthusiasm of which he was the object in Italy. It is a good number of years since Dr. Holub was in Africa, and it does not appear that he is personally acquainted with Dr. Jameson. As for the "splendid reception" Mr. Rhodes's principal coadjutor must be made of poorer stuff than that with which he is generally credited if his head was capable of being turned by the fact that a large audience assembled at the Imperial Institute to hear him deliver a lecture! In one of Sir Hercules Robinson's earlier telegrams—and the post of High Commissioner in Cape Town is not a sinecure in existing circumstances—a "witch doctor" was mentioned as the originator of the rebellion. He is probably the same person or rather "god," as he is called, one Olimo, who is reported by this morning's telegrams to have proclaimed himself King of the Matabele. Various missionaries and other persons have given us their views, but the greatest weight, making due allowances, will be given to the opinion of Mr. Rhodes. His opinion is that the outbreak is due to the premature arming of the Matabele policemen, though who is responsible for this misplaced confidence he does not say. The fact that the Company's officials have not succeeded in keeping their black police men under control any more than their white troopers is an additional justification for the decision come to by her Majesty's Government to relieve Mr. Rhodes and his subordinates of semi-military functions. Even if Mr. Rhodes should by skill and luck settle the difficulty before Sir Richard Martin arrives on the spot the Cabinet will not regret having decided to place the Company's armed forces under the command of an Imperial officer. The first report, as the Colonial Secretary explained in the House of Commons on Tuesday, was that the whole of the native police had joined the insurgents, but it appears that only small bodies of them did so. Still the news that large bodies of the force are being disarmed shows that the whole must be more or less tainted. A somewhat mixed reception, I am bound to say, has been given here to President Kruger's telegram to Sir Hercules Robinson offering to assist in restoring order in Matabeleland. The form of the Pretoria message is so curious that some persons were at first disposed to regard it as a hoax. It runs as follows :—"This Government has been informed that assistance is asked for to protect the women and children in Matabeleland. If this is so, and if the British Government desires it, then this Government is willing to allow its burghers to proceed to Matabeleland with that object." The message is not communicated to the Press by the Colonial Office, but purports to have been received by the Transvaal Consul-General in London from the State Secretary at Pretoria. The reference to the "women and children" *a la* Jameson and the date of the telegram (April 1) suggests a grim joke.

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

The House of Commons had to separate for the holidays without learning much, or rather anything, from Mr. Chamberlain respecting the negotiations with President Kruger. Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett with characteristic persistence continued his inquiries until almost the last sitting, but Mr. Chamberlain refused to be drawn. Some recent articles in the English press, and perhaps the activity of the Uitlanders' representative, Mr. Charles Leonard, whose article in the *New Review* is being most extensively boomed, have somewhat alarmed the friends of the Boers at Cape Town. They have expressed fears that Mr. Chamberlain may be under these combined influences meditating extreme measures against the dilatory Government at Pretoria. Mr. George Hudson, who has been Colonial Secretary and British Resident in the Transvaal, says he views with the deepest concern the relations between her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic. "In my opinion," he says, "the only risk or danger to a peaceful solution of pending complications will be want of trust in the justice and moderation of the Government of the Republic and a regrettable belief in the interested and mischievous statements published by certain sections of the Press." With reference to the coming trial of the Reform prisoners he stakes his reputation that it will be "as fair and impartial as possible." The "malicious fabrication"—not fabricated in England—that the Boers instigated the Rhodesia rising is, he says, too "fabulous to deserve mention. The organ of the millionaire, Mr. Robinson, deprecates in emphatic language the talk of using armed force to right what it calls the sentimental grievances of the Uitlanders, while the *Cape Times*, which used to be devoted to Mr. Rhodes, and assured us that he would face the music, says the danger for Mr. Chamberlain is not from a policy of drift but lest he be pushed. It regrets that a strong Colonial Secretary with a strong majority cannot stand up to an ill-informed public on the matter of the present negotiations. An ultimatum is not a thing to play with. At home the papers advocate making the Transvaal feel that England will tolerate no foreign interference or dallying about the Uitlanders' grievances. South Africa is solid on the former matter, but by no means on the latter." The *Cape Times* declares that if President Kruger dreamed of conceding the franchise at this moment on the top of the late so-called revolution the burghers would simply depose him." There is much else for Mr. Chamberlain to press about, but if once he tries to force the Transvaal Government on the question of internal reforms by a threat of war, about which the papers talk so glibly, he will either have to fulfil his threat, which would be an act of wicked folly which we cannot contemplate, or otherwise take a humiliating rebuff which would be less wicked but scarcely less foolish and mischievous. If Mr. Chamberlain is allowing himself to be pushed over a precipice, it is the duty of the High Commissioner and the Colonial Government to pull him back."

A week ago Mr. Kruger officially denied that his relations with Mr. Chamberlain were strained. Since then a further despatch has been handed to the President from Mr. Chamberlain insisting in "friendly and firm" language on concessions to the Uitlanders, requesting him to state whether he proposes to visit England and intimating that the invitation cannot be allowed to remain indefinitely unanswered. This is almost word for word identical with what appeared in a leading article in the *Times* the significance of which I commented upon last week. President Kruger's reply will be awaited with much interest. Captain Younghusband, the *Times'* correspondent in the Transvaal, is sceptical as to the amount of assistance that would be rendered to the Boers in the event of war by the Dutch Afrikanders in Cape Colony and Natal. Many, he says, would remain neutral, "actuated by fear of confiscation of their property." Scarcely a day passes without our being informed by the German semi-official press that Germany, notwithstanding her attitude respecting the Dongola expedition, is just as much opposed in principle to our policy in South Africa as ever; but these warnings do not trouble us much, and if, as some people in Pretoria appear to think, Dr. Leyds is returning with an assurance in his despatch box of active German support against England, they will doubtless receive a rude awakening. It is not, as the *Times* pertinently observes, the habit of the Germans to waste the bones of their grenadiers, except where they have tangible advantages of a material kind in view. "*Do ut des*" is the solid and immutable substratum on which is reared the foreign policy of their Empire. If ever, adds the leading journal, they were tempted to promise the Transvaal "active support against this country, it would be in expectation of some immediate and not inconsiderable reward. It is not easy to see what that reward could be, unless it were the substitution of German for British hegemony in the Republic." Would Oom Paul like the change?

LORD ROSEBERY AT HUDDERSFIELD.

Lord Rosebery's speech at Huddersfield, last Friday night, was as exhaustive as an episcopal "charge," and covered a great variety of ground; but it has been somewhat coldly received by the more adventurous spirits of the party, and has not conciliated the malcontents. On the subject of organization the ex-Premier declares that his experience of officialdom and the National Liberal Federation is that it is a relation in which the former plays a very subordinate *role*. It has always been a complaint against the Liberal leaders on the part of their political opponents that one of the curses of modern Liberalism is that the tail wags the body. Lord Rosebery does not in so many words admit the soft impeachment; but he refers to the action of the Federation in promulgating the Newcastle Programme, a confession of faith "too long for practical purposes," and in regard to the Leeds Conference on the House of Lords with which the heads of the party, he would have us believe, had nothing to do as proofs that the tyranny exercised at headquarters is not what the Dilkes, the Stanhopes, and the Laboucheres make out. It must have been disappointing to the "unknown suburban politician," as the *Speaker* contemptuously styles Mr. A. O. Hume, to find when he opened his paper on Saturday morning that Lord Rosebery made no allusion to his critic's letter in the *Times*, but his lordship probably thought it would be an act of supererogation to reply to his assailant, seeing that he had a few hours previously been completely disavowed by the delegates from his own association in Dulwich. Passing from the complainings of "outsiders," as he called them in a subsequent speech, Lord Rosebery declared that he had not come to Huddersfield to recite the Liberal creed. "There has," he says, "been a little too much recital of the Liberal creed. It has this fatal disadvantage, that, supposing there be 39 articles of the Liberal creed—as there are of other creeds—and you only mention 37 in your recital, you are at once denounced as being unsound on the other two, and therefore an enumeration of the full Liberal creed has got to be a fatiguing thing for the speaker and the audience. It is not the time now to tell our political beads." What the Liberals have before them is possibly a long course of opposition involving intelligent, vigilant, active, honourable, and far-sighted criticism. "This is all very well," the stalwarts retort, "but you will not excite your followers to enthusiasm and secure fresh recruits without a creed and by merely following a negative policy." He contrasted the barrenness of the Government's legislative programme with their promises before they came into power; and expressed the hope that the British voters who were to receive ample employment, cheap beer, and old-age pensions, would be less credulous next time. Another charge he brought against the Government was their inconsistency in passing a Bill to exclude Canadian cattle and then a few days later through the mouth of Mr. Chamberlain promulgating a scheme of Imperial Federation. But his chief objection was a novel one as coming from a Liberal statesman, namely, the want of continuity in the foreign policy of Lord Salisbury's Ministry. This argument he borrowed, I am obliged to say, without acknowledgment, from Mr. John Morley, and he adopted with acknowledgment Mr. Asquith's telling criticism that the Government by the course they have pursued are making war in the Soudan on limited liability. Mr. Courtney stated in the House of Commons just before the adjournment for the Easter recess, that he was bewildered by the different explanations put forward, and Lord Rosebery goes further. He deliberately accuses the Government of keeping back the real reason for the present forward movement, and of fooling the public. "There is nothing—these friends who are nearest to me will testify this—that I have more at heart" said Lord Rosebery, "than to see both parties in the State supporting in common the foreign policy of the Government. I would gladly support the foreign policy of the Government, but they will not give me the chance." The two other points selected by Lord Rosebery on which to attack the Government were its treatment of the Irish question as instanced by the hostility it displayed towards the Belfast Municipal Reform Bill after all the talk of conciliation, and its shelving, as he considers it, of the drink problem by referring it to a Royal Commission. The conclusion he has come to is that we must not expect too much in the way of legislative achievement from the Government, notwithstanding the enormous majority by which it is supported.

LIBERAL PEERAGES.

Lord Rosebery was not altogether happy in the defence he offered in his speech to the Liberal Agents and Secretaries on the following day for the peerages he called into existence just before his party went out of office. In the first place, it is not clear why he referred to the subject at all after such a long interval has elapsed unless, as his antagonists suggest, he was hard up for topics. It will be remembered that the four gentlemen on whom baronies were conferred at the instance of the then Prime Minister were Mr. Williamson, Mr. Stern, Sir Henry Loch, and Mr. Herbert Gardner. So far as Sir H. Loch was concerned there was little or no criticism. The objections urged to Mr. Gardner's elevation to the hereditary chamber were also very slight, and related principally to the inconsistency of Liberals accepting seats in an assembly that the party as a whole wished to destroy or cripple. The more serious taunts referred to Messrs. Williamson and Stern, whose principal claim to distinction as public men was that they were both possessed of great wealth and presumably subscribed to the party funds. "As regards receiving one farthing of corrupt consideration for those peerages, I declare on my honour as a gentleman that it is a scandalous lie." But Lord Rosebery does not say that previous to his taking the helm Messrs. Stern and Williamson had not planked down large sums of money, for the party war chest. All he says is that he could not help himself, Mr. Gladstone having written him three letters "pointing out that the honour of the Liberal party was pledged to those peerages." The fact that Sir H. Loch is, as Lord Rosebery said, a Unionist, will not, I am afraid, increase his lordship's popularity with a certain section of Liberals, who have never quite understood why he should have given one of the most important colonial appointments under the Crown to a Unionist peer. "We of this Liberal party do not traffic in titles in that way," said Lord Rosebery; "at any rate when in office, if we had that disposition, we had no titles to traffic in; and, therefore, I come to the point that we in our ranks must make up for the deficiency of funds that we have to face, by a greater energy and a greater enthusiasm than our opponents use." If this is a recital of a new creed it is very interesting, but if it refers to the past, every fair-minded Liberal must admit that it leaves something to be desired. "Traffic" is perhaps a strong word to use in such a sense, but there is not a pin to choose in this matter. The higher honours which it is in the power of a political leader to bestow have always mainly been reserved for those who have helped their party with funds, and the practice will continue as long as Parliamentary representation is such a costly luxury. We may smile at the well-meant efforts of those purists, Sir Wilfred Lawson and Mr. Labouchere to put an end to a practice that ought at any rate, to make us less inclined to throw stones at some of our neighbours and kinsmen. Next month Sir Wilfrid will propose :—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that whenever she confers any honour or title on any of her subjects she will graciously state the reasons why such honour or title is granted, as is done in the case of the grant of the Victoria Cross." Mr. Labouchere wishes to go a step or two further. Since Lord Rosebery's appearances at Huddersfield the senior member for Northampton has drafted the following resolution which he intends to move when an opportunity occurs :—"That the bestowal of titles upon individuals for no apparent reason except that they may have subscribed funds to the party to which they belong is a scandal that ought to cease, and that with a view to prevent any possibility of its occurrence henceforward it is desirable that her Majesty's advisers for the time being shall before recommending the Crown to bestow a title upon any individual submit his name to the House of Commons, together with a recital of the grounds on which the contemplated recommendation is based, and that the recommendation shall not be made until the House has declared itself satisfied with them and expressed its approval of the contemplated recommendation." The gift of a baronetcy to Captain Naylor Leyland, the gentleman who "ratted" from the Conservatives and tried to oust Mr. Curzon from his seat at Southport was perhaps more strongly attacked than the Stern and Williamson peerages. Lord Rosebery in his remarks at Huddersfield said nothing about this mystery. His silence may be understood, if one of the rumours afloat at the time and ascribing the appointment to reasons quite apart from politics has any foundation. The rumour in question reflected in no way upon Lord Rosebery except to show that a Prime Minister may be too good-natured and yielding.

THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

It is not only in England, as Mr. Courtney may be consoled to know, that explanations of the origin of the Dongola expedition are "bewildering." In France morning after morning and evening after evening, newspaper readers were told that the only cause of the advance was the desire of perfidious Albion to perpetuate her stay in the valley of the Nile. What must be their feelings after all the indignation they have expended against this country to learn that the move originated not with Lord Salisbury but with the German Emperor. "He has felt the necessity of giving new life to the Triple Alliance, and of drawing England willy-nilly into the sphere of attraction of that diplomatic combination. The Soudan expedition was decided upon in London, but the inspiration came from Berlin. It was a clever move of the German Emperor's." Very ingenious no doubt, but it hardly tallies with the tone of the semi-official German press towards Great Britain. If the German Emperor had succeeded in "drawing England willy-nilly into the sphere of attraction" of the Triple Alliance he would not have shown himself to be very clever if he had not given the Berlin editors orders to adopt a less offensive tone in their references to this country. While we hear from Cairo of great disappointment at Mr. Curzon's statement denying that there is to be a British expedition in the autumn (how can anyone, even an Under-Secretary, say what will happen six months hence ?), Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who claims to write on behalf of the Egyptians, opposes the present advance tooth and nail. According to his account the Khalifa's Government has latterly become more reasonable and lenient and that Egypt is in as little danger of a Soudanese invasion as New York is from Red Indians. He seems to make a point when he asks why Egypt, which regards Italy as a foreign aggressor and sympathises with Abyssinia, should fight to replace the Italians in a position so disadvantageous to itself. But in Egypt the expedition appears to be popular with everybody, and, therefore, we must conclude that it has not been undertaken so much in Italy's interests as for other reasons. This only increases the mystery. There is a rather strong feeling here that an Indian force should be sent to Suakin; but only upon the condition that the entire expense is borne by England. M. Berthelot's resignation, whatever be the exact cause, does not make exactly for evacuation, and Lord Salisbury's enjoyment of the Easter holidays will probably not be disturbed by the result of the interpellations in the French Houses of Parliament this week.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill introduced by Sir John Gorst on Tuesday is a more comprehensive measure than was generally expected. Instead of being confined to dealing with the difficulty of the voluntary schools in making both ends meet, it introduces very wide changes in the administration of public education by closely associating the County Councils in the work, and introduces other alterations of an important character. Opposition to the measure has hardly yet had time to crystallise, but the opponents of Denominationalism are up in arms and threaten war *a outrance*.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir W. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir E. C. Dering, Bart.; Sir Smith Child, Bart.; Major-Gen. W. R. Annesley; Major-Gen. J. Lawson; Col. Campbell Clark; Col. G. P. Mansel, J.P., D.L.; Col. Broadley, J.P., D.L.; Lieut. and Qrmr. Arbeiter, M.S.C.; and Lady Aitchison.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD APRIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, Captain A. Symons, with the Overland mails of the 3rd instant, arrived in harbour, at 3-30, on Saturday afternoon. During the voyage she experienced moderate to light breeze, and fine then moderate to light wind, and fine then light airs and fine, then she had light variable wind and fine weather, then she met moderate breeze and fine, and then fresh breeze and fine. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Browne, Miss G
Blanchard, Mrs
Black, Surgn-Lt J A
Clemska, Mr and Mrs
Collingwood, Lt-Col C G
Dawes, Surgn-Lt C D
Duckworth, Mr W E
Hall, Miss B
Hall, Mr John
Harrison, Surg-Lt C B
Hoffmann, Mrs
Huda, Mr S J
Heasty, Mrs C R
Hert, Lt
Lee, Mr and Mrs
Light, Capt, Mrs and infant
Lalor, Surg-Lt N P
Niblock, Surgn-Lt W T
Pringle, Miss J
Perry, Surgn-Lt E L
Pinchard, Surgn-Lt M B
Payne, Surg-Lt E L
Robertson, Surgn-Lt J C
Rannes, Surgn-Lt N R
Ross, Surg-Lt E R
Symons, Surg-Lt T H
Sullivan, Mr T
Wilson, Surgn-Lt R P

From Brindisi.

Deane, Mr H H
Greaves, Surg-Col
Keslin, Mr F P
Mackenzie, Mr A
Withall, Mr

From Port Said.

Hansel, Mr J
Cæsar, Antonio M de

From Ismalia.—Ogilvie, Lt W H

From Aden.—Barham, Revd C M

THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday morning by Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Capt. J. P. Rassevich :—

From Trieste.

Mr and Mrs E Bachrach
Mr and Mrs Wegenor
Rev and Mrs Walter
Hon Mr T W Holderness
Mr H Francke
Mr W Lustig
Mr K E Nangle
Rev Douglas
Rev Ronner
Rev Birchner
Rev Fischer
Rev Heinecken
Rev Schosser
Lieut Morris
Rev O'Connell
Mr Ch Grand
Mr G Tuppetti
Mr G B Sverdini

From Port Said.

Consul Emil Elden von Hirsch
Miss Hirsch

THE STARVING ARMENIANS.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTENDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Feeling sure that English-speaking people throughout the world deeply sympathise with the starving Armenians in Asiatic Turkey, we venture to ask your indulgence by the insertion of this appeal for funds to enable 200,000 destitute men, women and children, to be provided with tbe bare necessaries of life.

During the past six months the terrible slaughter of Armenians in Turkey has caused widespread alarm and destitution amongst the survivors, who have fled for safety and succour to towns where British Consular officers reside. It is to enable us to send further sums to Sir P. Currie, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, for the service of these unhappy people, that we beg those who are ever ready to relieve distress to aid with their bounty the sufferers from the recent outrages, which have horrified the civilized world.

The steps already taken by her Majesty's Ambassador and by the United States Minister at Constantinople have enabled nineteen depots to be opened in Anatolia, from which relief is being wisely distributed by American Missionaries.

It is estimated that £100,000 is required to provide food and clothing for these persecuted people, as many of them have been unable to obtain seed corn, and, having no harvest to reap, must perish unless aided by charity.

Several ministers of religion have already pleaded on behalf of the Armenian Relief Fund, and we hope that the appeal may be a general one, and that it will meet with a liberal response.

In churches and chapels offerings could not be devoted to a nobler end than the relief of our homeless and famished Christian brethren, the survivors of massacre, pillage, and revolting cruelties.

The response of the public has enabled the Relief Committee to remit £35,000 for distribution through the hands of the Missionaries, who have bravely undertaken the work in the face of many difficulties and much discouragement.

Remittances, payable to the "Armenian Relief Fund," will be thankfully received by the Honorary Treasurer, at Grosvenor House, London, W.—We remain, &c.

ARGYLL, President, Armenian Relief Fund.
WESTMINSTER, Chairman of Executive Committee.
EDWARD ATKIN, Treasurer.
Grosvenor House, London, W., 3rd April, 1896.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the interest of the public and of fair-play we think it only right to draw attention to the circumstances under which a book, entitled "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," is now being circulated in India. We say in the interest of the public, as this work is issued in infringement of the law of Copyright, and anyone found possessing a copy is liable to have it confiscated and to pay damages.

About four years ago an attempt was made to introduce the book into India, but we, as publishers of the authorized edition of "Webster," at once took steps for the suppression of this spurious book, with the result that we received from the India Office the official assurance, under date Jan. 16, 1892, that "under orders received from the Government of India Customs officers have been instructed to prevent the importation of the work referred to in future."

We do not know how it is that the book has again been allowed to enter the country, but all people should be warned against buying it. The nature of the compilation may be gathered from the following facts :—

(1) The body of the book, the first 1280 pages (from A to Z), is a word for word reprint, by a photograph process, of "the 1847 edition" of Webster's American Dictionary, the copyright of which has expired, and which, though a good book at the time, is now almost worthless, from the numerous changes in the language since that date.

(2) In the supplement there are two vocabularies under each letter. The larger of these consists of a reprint by photograph of the pages of a work by Bishop Fallows, published in 1886, and then entitled "The Progressive Supplemental Dictionary." It was a mere compilation, chiefly from the "Imperial Dictionary" and other English copyright works The other portion of the supplement is a more recent compilation, in similar style and of similar character, but chiefly derived from the English "Encyclopedic Dictionary, " which is also copyright."

(3) The illustrations are photographic reprints of the "old plates," which, in 1859, were added as a supplement to the 1847 edition of "Webster," with a few additional plates. "No illustrations are given in the text, as in all authorized recent editions."

(4) The other contents of the book are unimportant, the most considerable being a reprint of an old pronouncing vocabulary of geographical names, published in the 1847 edition of "Webster" and "hopelessly out of date now."

(5) Each of the three vocabularies has a "different scheme of pronunciation," with its distinct set of symbols and key words at the foot of the page. These are not consistent with each other, and are calculated to be eminently distracting. No improvement in this respect is attempted in the portion which is a reprint of the "Webster" of 1847.

(6) The etymology is taken from the 1847 edition of "Webster's Dictionary," "and wholly ignores the results of all recent researches."

"The Evening Post," New York, at the end of a long article on the subject, says: "Taken as a whole, this 'Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary,' so-called, 'is as gross a case of piracy as was ever imposed on the public, with the insignia of scholarship and piety emblazoned on its title-page.'"—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE BELL AND SONS.
53, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On Saturday afternoon the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Australia and the French mail steamer Ernest Simons left for Europe, carrying with them a very large number of passengers. There was unusual excitement and activity both at the Ballard Pier and Apollo Bunder, where the passengers had assembled before embarking in boats for the respective steamers. Amongst the passengers who left by the steamship Australia were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine; the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, Mrs. and Miss Nugent; Sir Alexander, Lady and Miss Miller; Brigadier-General Simpson; Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law; Professor Hathornthwaite and Mrs. Hathornthwaite; Veterinary-Major Bostack and Mrs. Bostack; Colonel J. G. Hancock; Mrs. W. R. Hamilton; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. and Mrs. Ryrie, Surgeon-Major Crimmin, V.C., and others. A number of pleaders and Native gentlemen assembled at the Apollo Bunder to say good-bye to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine, but to their great disappointment they learnt that he had embarked from the Ballard Pier early in the forenoon. A number of gentlemen, including the following, were present to wish *bon voyage* to the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent :—Messrs. Ghelabhoy Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay; R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police; G. S Curtis, I.C.S.; J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S.; J. M. Patel; F. H. Vincent; Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framjee; N. A. Moos; Crishnarao R. Jaiker; Pestonjee B. Press; H. C. Coorlawalla; Crishnarao Antoba Chemboorker; M. P. Tuback; Adarjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla; Dossabhoy Hormusjee Bhimerdiwalla; Hormusji Maneckjee Bhimerdiwalla; Khan Sahib Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash; Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy, &c. About 12-30 the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Nugent, drove to the Bunder, where on alighting they were cordially received by those present. Several gentlemen decorated them with floral wreaths and presented bouquets, which compliments they duly acknowledged. After shaking hands with all, they stepped into a steam-launch and proceeded on board the steamer. Amongst the passengers who left for Europe by the French mail steamer were the Hon'ble Mr. Latouche, Baron C. G. Lerche, Baron K. Lerche, Countess E. Lerche, Countess R. Lerche, the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, Hon'ble J. C. Bagaardt, Lord Dunsandle, Captain Grimstone, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, Mr. B. M. Malabari and son, Nawab Zulfikar Alikhan, Mrs. Plowden and two children, Sirdar Umra Singh and wife, Lieut.-Col. Weatherall, Commanding the 22nd Bombay Infantry, and others.

THE NEW JAPANESE LINE OF STEAMERS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "TOSA MARU."

Somewhat exaggerated statements having been made as to the probable effect of the new line of Japanese steamers to Europe upon the Bombay passenger traffic, it may be as well to explain what is the true position of affairs. But first of all a few words must be said regarding the history of the s.s. Tosa Maru, the pioneer of the new line, which arrived in harbour from Colombo on Saturday evening, at six o'clock, and anchored off Cross Island. After discharging a part of her cargo of coal she will come into dock, where she will remain until Friday, when the journey to London will be resumed. The Tosa Maru is a roomy well-fitted vessel, with a total cargo capacity of 9,562 tons, and has a displacement of over 5,789 tons; while her net tonnage is 3,589. She is one of the largest ships that have ever visited Bombay, being a four-masted twin-screw vessel, 470 feet in length, her beam being 50 feet and her depth 34 feet. The effective horse-power of her engines is 3,300. The boat first began its career as the "Islam," the property of Bates and Co., Liverpool, and on her maiden voyage under the auspices of that firm she was sunk off Cape Trafalgar, the other side of Gibraltar, and for a whole winter she was under the sea. She was then handed over to the under-writers as a total wreck. The Islam was, however, floated, and after undergoing complete renovation at the hands of the well-known shipbuilding firm of D. and W. Henderson, of Glasgow, was chartered by the Anchor Line for a voyage to Bombay and back. While on this journey the boat was advertised for sale, and she was purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is one of the greatest ship-owning combinations in the world, having a larger fleet in point of numbers than the North German Lloyd. She was given in charge of Captain J. B. MacMillan, who is the member of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's staff generally detailed for the most important voyages of the Company's fleet. He took the pioneer ship of the line to Australia, and also had charge of the Hiroshima Maru when she opened the Japanese service to Bombay. When he received his commission to the Tosa Maru, he was in the Far East, but by making a remarkably quick passage home via America, and getting to Southampton in 25½ days, he caught the ship at Liverpool on the return voyage from Bombay, and travelled with her to Glasgow, where she arrived in June 1894.

Under Captain MacMillan's supervision, numerous additions and repairs involving an outlay of something like £10,000 were made. Before she was ready to start for the Far East, the Chino-Japanese war broke out, and in accordance with the British Neutrality Acts, she was detained at Glasgow for over a month, pending the receipt of satisfactory assurances that she was not intended for war purposes. Even when she was permitted to leave, the British authorities declined to allow bunker-coal or coal for ballast to be taken, coal being contraband of war. However, at Cardiff, Captain MacMillan succeeded in getting on board this part of her cargo. She left the Welsh port on September 17th, 1894, and came out to the East by way of Port Said and Suez. Having been warned that the Chinese were expecting the ship, Captain MacMillan had to be careful not to get caught by the Celestials, and adopted various disguises to evade them. For instance, he painted his funnel yellow, to give the boat the appearance of a Russian volunteer fleet vessel. He also painted her name in the Russian character, and had a Russian flag made for use if necessary. The skipper managed to get to Formosa, where most of the Chinese vessels lay at night by putting out her lights. Instead of bringing the boat out through the Straits of Sunda as advised, he took the shorter route via Singapore, getting through that port at night in the same manner as he passed Formosa. The Tosa Maru, greatly to the surprise of the purchasers, arrived safe and sound at Yokohama ten days before she was expected, and thirty-eight and a-half days from Cardiff. Since then the vessel has been employed to carry cooly emigrants from Japan to the Hawaain Islands for the sugar plantations. She now becomes the pioneer boat of a line to England, —Yokohama to London via Colombo and Suez Canal. Like all the vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, she flies the Japanese flag, and displays her ships' names in Japanese characters as well as in English. She left Yokohama on the 15th March, Kobe a week later, and Hong Kong on the 31st March. Thence she went direct to Colombo, not calling at Singapore, on account of quarantine.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has had comparatively small beginnings, but has grown out of its former self beyond all knowledge. It has at present 64 ships yielding a gross tonnage of 135,668, which gives an average of about 2,119 tons each. The shareholders are guaranteed a small [illegible] therefore, Government possesses certain powers of veto over the policy of the company. The appointment of a chairman is subject to its sanction. In the course of a speech made on the occasion of a reception given by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on board the Tosa Maru, when she was about to start on her present voyage, Mr. Kondo Renpei, the president, stated that of the six new steamers of 3,500 tons, shortly to be built for the company, one is to be built at the Mitsu Bishi yard at Nagasaki, and all are to be finished at the end of this year or the beginning of 1897. This new departure has been decided upon, in order to stimulate the Japanese export trade to Europe, and the conveyance of passengers is only a secondary consideration. There are some five steamers now engaged in the service, which will be a monthly one, but the subsequent boats are not likely to call at Bombay *en route* for London for some months to come, owing to the cheapness of freights here, and the readiness with which full cargo can be obtained at more eastern ports. Neither is it to be expected that any of the boats should call at Bombay on the return voyage, though they may come later on when the experiment of the new line has been given a fair trial. The company will receive £2,000 sterling for each voyage from Yokohama to London, if the bill that has been promoted by Government for the purpose passes the Japanese Parliament.

The Tosa Maru has a crew of 115, all of them being Japanese, with the exception of the Captain, chief, second and third officers, and chief, second, third, and fourth engineers, who are all Europeans. The reason for this is that the company is able to obtain more favourable terms from the marine assurance companies when the officers of the ship hold English certificates. The commander is Capt. MacMillan. The vessel is provided with limited accommodation for passengers, there being ten first and seven second-class cabins. The fares are 150 yen for a first-class ticket from Yokohama to Bombay and double that amount to London. The second-class fares are about fifty yen. When it became known that the Tosa Maru would call at Bombay, the local agents, Messrs. Tata and Sons, received numerous applications for passages to be booked, but all the berths were taken up at earlier stages of the voyage. The passenger accommodation has been secured by enlarging some of the deck-houses and closing in one of the hatches; thus allowing the captain to provide a small dining saloon and to furnish three rooms of four berths each forward for first-class passengers. There are three rooms of four berths each for second-class passengers, and all of these berths are now occupied save two second class bunks. The passengers being mostly Japanese. They have fine decks for promenading. Several ingenious arrangements have been introduced to facilitate the loading and discharge of cargo. Cargo is worked through six hatches, besides which there are cargo ports, which are very useful. All the holds are roomy and well ventilated, while special engines are provided to draw off all air generated in the holds. The engine-room is amidships, and is one of those elegant constructions that give latter-day boats such a superiority. The bridge is thrown well forward, all the arrangements that are usually made in the case of the ship being aft in the case of the Tosa Maru, a new idea altogether. The vessel has a liberal outfit of boats; ten hanging under davits and six more being easily available, and she is provided with life-belts at the bridge, these being connected with McKindy's automatic illuminants for night use. The next boat to leave Kobe on the new service will be the Turumi Maru (Capt. Tipple), a vessel of 3,224 tons gross and 2,000 register.

The Tosa Maru's departures from Yokohama, Kobe, and Shimonseki were made the occasions for great demonstrations, and the ship is simply full of photographs depicting those scenes, the inauguration of the line being evidently regarded as a great event in the history of Japanese progress.

We give below a few extracts of a report appearing in the *Kobe Herald* of March 18 last on the inauguration of the line;—

The local celebration in honour of the opening of a direct line to Europe under the Japanese flag took place this afternoon, several hundred guests from Kobe, Osaka, and neighbouring districts attending in response to invitations sent out by the Kobe Agency of the Nipon Yusen Kaisha. We doubt if the Kobe pier has ever presented such an animated scene since it was opened to the public. At the entrance gate arches of evergreens, etc., were erected, and a few feet beyond other decorations surmounted by the national flag and that of the enterprising company. The company's colours, red and white, were to be seen everywhere, while lines of red lanterns were stretched along both sides of the pier. Alongside the pier the steamers Tosa Maru and Kobe Maru were berthed, both vessels being tastefully decked out with bunting from stem to stern. Two capacious gangways with handrails dressed in the familiar red and white gave access to each steamer, the dark hulls of which were relieved with strings of lanterns and (in the case of the Tosa) other decorations. The Tosa, which as our readers know from the account already published of the proceedings at Yokohama, is the pioneer vessel of the line, was one mass of evergreens, etc., her capacious decks suggesting a well-arranged Japanese garden more than a modern merchantman. Each of the four hatches were literally hidden beneath sod, palms, dwarf pine trees, cacti, shrubs, etc. Fore and aft stretched numerous tables well laden with a cold collation, and liquid refreshments of various kinds. Diminutive flags fixed here and there lent colour to the decorations, while on the side of the ship facing the pier large characters were picked out in oranges and berries wishing "Bon Voyage to Tosa Maru." The arrangements were all that could be desired, and the ship's officers and others who assisted in the work deserve the greatest credit for such a pleasing display. The ceremony was timed for 2 o'clock, and a very few minutes after that hour Mr. Kondo Rempei, president of the company, and Mr. Asada, one of the directors, with Mr. Yoshitake, agent of the Kobe Branch, Mr. Harada, agent at Osaka, Captain MacMillan, and Mr. Mihara, chief of the Foreign Branch of the Kobe Agency, descended the Tosa's after gangway. Mr. Kondo addressed the guests assembled on the pier and on the decks of the Kobe Maru. The speech being more or less a reproduction of the address made at Yokohama (which has already been placed before our readers) we need not attempt to summarize it. Mr. Saiki Seiichiro, representative of the Osaka Cotton Spinners' Union, replied congratulating the company on the successful inauguration of such an important service and briefly reviewing the history of the country's mercantile marine from the days when the Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Company first entered the field of foreign commerce in opposition to the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. and other foreign lines to Shanghai, Hongkong, etc., Mr. Takahashi, editor-in-chief of the Osaka "Asahi Shimbun," was to have made an address also, but indisposition unfortunately interfered with his engagement and in his absence his speech was read by some one else. Mr. Kondo, having again addressed the visitors and guests, thanking them for their presence on the occasion, all repaired to the Tosa Maru where refreshments were partaken of.

THE "TREATMENT OF LEPROSY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The result of a very brief enquiry into the subject of the cure of leprosy by medical drugs is to show, first, that no agency at all promising of good effect has been neglected; and next, that some of the most unlikely means have been recommended. But amongst the whole number of asserted remedies there are few which have retained, for even a short while, the confidence of practical men; and there are absolutely none which are, by universal consent, adopted as proving especially useful. It may be that a spirit of true scientific enquiry has hitherto been wanting, and that in consequence hardly one of the more effective medicinal agents have been thoroughly studied, with reference to action upon the leprous disease, under various conditions of season, place, or stage. And probably it is as true as ever that attempts to cure by drugs are often crude essays not worthy the name of experiments; and that the custom still obtains of resorting to any new device, rather than patiently and variously testing the means in hand. Whatever be the view taken of this matter, it is evident that at present leprosy must be regarded as incurable in the ordinary sense of the word.

Unfortunately, it is not the only affection of the kind whose practical domination is yet beyond our capacity. But, perhaps, it has not been wholly a blessing to medicine that an exception exists in a complaint which offers not a few analogies to leprosy, and which is commonly regarded as altogether amenable to a specific treatment, founded upon abstract properties and relations determined only upon empirical grounds. This prominent instance pervades, so to speak, the whole series of allied disorders; and to the neglect of rational therapeutics, search is as regards them also made rather for a specific cure.

In the interest, however, of the unhappy leper, I propose to offer out of the many illustrations of the more recent use of medicines in leprosy a method of treatment which has not only been capable of mitigating many horrors of the disease, but has checked its progress, and in many cases modified the peccant condition of the disease to a very great extent, almost simulating to a cure, by the leprous neoplasmatic deposits, which exist within the frame undergoing neutralisation or destruction.

The patient is made to labour hard in the sun twice a day for about an hour or so, when free perspiration will leave the pores of the skin open for the rubbing in of the "Neemoil." This should be done with a very light hand together with the following internal administration:—Decoct. cort. int. Ulmi. and Tr. of Neem and purgatives of jungly Neem tree leaves, which is a very small tree abounding about the jungles and is of intense bitterness.—Yours, &c.,

JOQUM FRANK PEREIRA,
Late B. M. D., Medical Practitioner, Bhiwndy.

SHIVAJI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At page 478 of his interesting work, "The Romans of History of India," the Revd. Dr. Hobart Caunter, in describing the personal appearance of Shivaji, the great Maratha hero, says:—"He was a short, compactly built man. . . . . His face was round and 'full-orbed,' but every feature small and highly expressive. His eye was intensely brilliant, and seemed to possess a concentration of power that could pierce through anything opposed to its gaze. Its expression was somewhat severe, restless, quick, and scrutinizing; but that of every other feature was bland even to playfulness. The forehead was both high and broad, and as smooth as the surface of a mirror. There was no hair on his face, except rather a strong moustache on the upper lip, which was in perfect harmony with the true Oriental cast of his countenance. His neck, bare to the shoulder, was rather short, and as thick as that of a Thessalian bull, whilst his ample expanse of chest denoted that strength and hardihood with which he was particularly endowed. His legs were uncovered to the knee, and modelled with a neatness, and upon such an exact scale of proportion as to combine masculine beauty with that physical vigour to which true symmetry is invariably allied."

The description of Shivaji's person as given above appears to be correct, for it pretty generally answers that of his image now to be seen in a temple in the fort at Malwan, in the Ratnagiri district. This image is in the shape of a full-sized statue, about three cubits high, and is worshipped by the Hindus. The exact date of the erection of this statue is not known, but it is believed that it was erected soon after the completion of the fort, that is, more than a hundred and fifty years ago. If so, the men who constructed the statue, being much nearer (appearing within about fifty years of Shivaji's time) to the times of Shivaji, must be credited with a more accurate and precise knowledge of his person and general features than we, removed from those times by nearly two centuries, can presume to possess.

The accompanying is a copy of the picture said to be that of Shivaji which was exhibited here, the other day, at the gathering held in honour of the birth-day of the hero. It is not known by whom, where, and when it was originally drawn. A copy of this picture is given gratis to a purchaser of Mr. Ghorpaday's (of Poona) diary for the current year, and people are led to believe that the picture is a faithful representation of Shivaji, but those that have seen the statue now standing in the fort at Malwan will, I flatter myself, agree with me in thinking that the copies of the picture of Shivaji now circulated fail to tally in material points with the statue referred to. From this I am inclined to say that the man who drew it had no reliable means of ascertaining the personal appearance of Shivaji, and that the picture drawn by him is a production, in some points at least, if not wholly, of his own imagination. Can you or any of your readers throw any light on this interesting subject?—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, April 13.   P. R. DESAI.

THE question of the transfer of the courts from Hughly to Chinsura will not be taken up by the Local Government until next cold weather.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Commander-in-Chief is getting better from his attack of influenza, but is still confined to the house.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND was to leave Simla on Tuesday for a few days trip into the interior, which will, it is hoped, complete his recovery.

THE burnt out inmates of the Boys Diocesan School at Naini Tal will be lodged for the season in the disused barracks at Kurpa Tal a few miles out of the station.

As the result of three days' heavy rainfall the Jhelum at Srinagar on Tuesday attained to the height of 15 feet above the lowest water-mark, but to-day it is subsiding, the rain having ceased.

IT is understood that a question of a whole-time Registrar will be brought before the Syndicate of the Calcutta University shortly, and some Bengali prints are already looking forward to a struggle.

UNDER the orders of the Punjab Government an examination for the appointment of European British subjects to gazetted offices in the Police will be held in the Government College, Lahore, on Monday, the 4th May, and following days under direction and supervision of the Principal, assisted by the European staff.

A THUNDERSTORM which passed over the hills on Tuesday has considerably reduced the temperature at Simla. Everything, however, is very dry, and rain is badly wanted. The break in the weather in the hills was at once felt in the plains, and the abnormal heat experienced on Tuesday was followed by much lower temperature next day.

A STORY comes from Rangoon of a gay Madrassi who was looking in an ecstasy on a dainty nautch girl's performance. A rival admirer of the Burmese Terpsichore flung a stone at the Madrassi, and made him temporarily if not permanently blind. The wound was dressed at the hospital.

A BURMAN boat manned by a crew of eight men was boarded near Rangoon, on the 4th instant, by a gang armed with a revolver, two dahs and a spear, and property to the value of Rs. 826 was stolen. The owner, who was a paddy broker on his way back from purchasing paddy, states that the boat was being towed by a portion of the crew, who, when the gang came up, were ordered to pull the craft ashore. She was then plundered of everything of value on board.

THE E. I. Railway earnings for week ended 4th April, were Rs. 11,09,409. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 11,61,059. Decrease, Rs. 51,650. From 1st Jan., 1896, to 4th April, 1896, Rs. 1,54,44,052. From 1st Jan., 1895, to 5th April, 1895, Rs. 1,51,87,841. Increase, Rs. 2,56,211. Miles open, week ended 4th April, 1896, 1,698·79. Corresponding week last year, 1,667·93. Increase, 30·86. Per mile open, week ended 4th April, 1896, Rs. 653. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 696. Decrease, Rs. 43.

THE latest news from Naini Tal is that it has been found necessary to prohibit residents living on the dangerous part of the hill from keeping up their gardens. Apparently the idea is that the disturbance of the soil and the watering may precipitate the catastrophe. This order must be either a singularly vexatious piece of interference with the rights of the subject: or, if justifiable, a sufficient comment on the assurances we sometimes hear that all is safe at Naini Tal. With a Goverment House uninhabited and a Secretariat in ashes, it becomes clear that the future of Naini Tal will have to be very deliberately considered. It will seem to most people that a place where householders cannot be allowed to grow their peas and cabbages for fear of provoking an avalanche can be hardly worth persevering with as a seat of Government, especially while there is another hill station available which offers so many points of superiority.

THE water famine in Bengal is assuming a serious aspect. No rain fell anywhere last week, and a scarcity of water is reported from every district. The indigo, tea, jute and other crops are suffering accordingly from the exceptional heat. Tuesday was accountable for seven deaths from heat apoplexy and sunstroke amongst Europeans and Eurasians, and thirteen deaths amongst natives, while ten horses and three bullocks fell dead in the streets the same day.

THE Madras Government has, on the grounds of uniformity, directed that the rule in force in the administrations directly under the Government of India may be followed in this Presidency also, and that in future, Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service, who are permanently appointed to posts in the Madras Jail Department as Superintendents of Central Jails, will be required to serve in it continuously and will be held to have no claim to revert to the Indian Medical Deparment, although it will be open to Government to allow a reversion for special reasons.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL must really moderate his eloquence remarks the *Englishman*. We admire it, but it is getting dangerous. The *Hindustani* informs us that His Honor's speech at the Lucknow Darbar ought to be written in golden letters, and that it was so impressive that "the darbaries would readily have thrown themselves into a well at the time had His Honor asked them to do so." We appreciate the generous enthusiasm which prompts the tribute, and we have no doubt that Sir Antony MacDonnell, being an Irishman, will appreciate the unconcious humour of it too.

A REVISED edition of the list of Ancient Monuments in Bengal has been issued by the Government of Bengal. Extensive as was the revised list published in 1887 the present edition is much more comprehensive, and runs into a volume of over 500 pages. A number of maps illustrating the several divisions have been added, and the work has been made as complete as possible. Special assistance in the work of compilation was rendered by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Ranking, who personally obtained the information relative to the Mahomedan tombs in and around Calcutta, and who carefully supervised the various Oriental inscriptions.

IN the last issue of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Mr. G. A. Grierson has two papers read by him before the Society recently. The first deals with the Pronominal Suffixes in the Kashmiri Language, and the second is devoted to a consideration of the Radical and Participal tenses of the modern Indo-Aryan Languages. In the former Mr. Grierson shows that Kashmiri was in very close relationship with Sindhi, and that, in fact, with Western Punjabi the three languages may be classed as forming a North-Western Family of Indo-Aryan Vernaculars, markedly differing from what has hitherto been called the Western Family.

THREE fires occurred at Calcutta on Wednesday. the most destructive at Chetla, near the Kalighat Bridge over Tolly's Nullah, where a whole *bustee* was burnt down and three thousand people said to be rendered homeless. Fortunately the inhabitants were mostly away at work at the time, and no loss of life is reported. The fire had not been extinguished until a late hour last night. It commenced about midday. A very strong wind was blowing all day and night. The other two fires were in the heart of the town, and though less extensive would have proved more destructive, but for the promptness with which they were taken in hand by the Fire Brigade. The first ocurred in a collection of huts in Clive Street, the second in a similar locality in Free School Street. No damage was done beyond the destruction of a few huts, though a little Bengali girl was burnt to death. Both these fires occurred in the day time.

MR. JUSTICE CHATTERJI at Lahore on Thursday dismissed the appeal which was filed in the Punjab Chief Court on behalf of Yusuf-ud-din, to have the order of the magistrate of Umballa set aside. The accused, it will be remembered, applied to have certain witnesses for the defence examined by commission at Hyderabad, but the magistrate, while granting the application in respect of some of the witnesses, disallowed it in the case of others. Mr. Justice Chatterji has now dismissed the appeal on the ground that the magistrate, hearing the case, was a better judge as to the advisability of a commission being issued or not.

THE Sind paper learns from Sukkur that although the inhabitants feel proud in the possession of their water-works supplying them with excellent water, yet they find the water service is not quite an unmixed blessing owing to the want of drainage. Sand flies abound in numbers and sleep at night is often disturbed by these pests. And it is expected that when the hot weather fairly sets in malarial fever will be prevalent. The same paper writes the Sukkur Municipal Board is not unconscious of the threatened likely results and the drainage question is under consideration; but this consideration has been generally so unnaturally prolonged that it is painful to think what will be the practical result of the contemplation. It is over three months that a sub-committee was appointed to consider ways and means for a drainage scheme, but as yet we learn they have not succeeded in securing a chairman!

THE East Indian Railway has given us the best fast service of trains in the country, and their punctuality, as a rule is something to stand by; but of late there has been a falling-off on the journey, from Allahabad to Ghaziabad. Trains have been running at least an hour behind time, with the result that connection is constantly missed with the North-Western train to Meerut, Saharanpur and Umballa. This means a delay of passengers and mails for five hours at Ghaziabad, where the accommodation in the waiting-rooms is of the scantiest. Under ordinary conditions, it is an unpleasant experience to have to change at 3 a. m., but this is unavoidable, and is compensated for by the rapid journey up from Allahabad. Passengers for Mussoorie reach Saharanpur shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, and they can at once start for Rajpur before the heat has become oppressive. But when connection is missed, they cannot arrive at Saharanpur before noon, and their dak arrangements are seriously interfered with. While the rush to Simla was in full swing it was only to be expected that delays might occur, but it is now ten days ago since the official exodus to Simla passed along and the pressure on the train-service has ceased while the unpunctuality continues. The E. I. R. have such a high reputation to maintain that we are sure the least hint as to unpunctuality will be sufficient to prevent further missing of connection at Ghaziabad.

CONVICTS from India and Burma to the number of eight hundred and sixty-six were transported to the penal settlements of the Andaman Islands during 1894-95. This was an increase of 62 upon the previous year, but as the releases were much higher there were fewer convicts at the close of last year than at the same period of the year before, the numbers being 10,427 as against 10,789. Some six hundred and forty convicts were employed as guards, warders, and work overseers, and only 78 had to be reduced. The manufacture of jail goods continues satisfactory the estimated value of last year's output being Rs. 3,42,206. The chief articles manufactured were blankets, and blanket coats rattan ropes, nets, and bricks. A large quantity of lime was made of the Phœnix Bay. Out of a daily average of 10,368 convicts the number of offences was only 1,676 as compared with 2,201 during the previous year. The greater number of the offences were of a petty nature connected chiefly with work. Corporal punishment was but little resorted to, the ratio being 1·71 on the daily avarage. Forty convicts escaped during the year, but here, too, a falling off is noticeable, the record for the previous year being fifty-three. Of the forty prisoners who escaped twenty-five were recaptured within the year, and one is supposed to have been drowned.

THE cost of provisions at Simla threatens to run high during the current season. The necessity of granting compensation to the menial servants of one department has already had to be seriously considered.

As applications for grants of land in the recently colonised tract on the Chenab continue to be sent in by officers commanding native regiments on behalf of native officers and soldiers, the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Punjab Army has notified that all land set apart for grants to military applicants has already been allotted.

THE Multani garroter would seem to be a man of some originality. The other day, while some women were performing their ablutions at the river bank near Multan on the occasion of the Baisakhi fair, a number of masked men made a sudden onslaught, carried the women into the adjacent fields, stripped them of all jewelry and disappeared. No trace of the culprits has been found up to the present.

THE Secretary of State for India has expressed entire concurrence with the views of the Assistant-Adjutant-Generol for Musketry in India with regard to the size of the bullet new used for the Lee-Metford Rifle, and Colonel Hill's suggestions for an increase in the size of the bullet are under serious consideration.

A GOOD deal has been done of late years to improve the organization of the Native Army in India, but in one direction a contemporary thinks, the military authorities have been singularly inert. We allude to the continuance of the custom under which Commandants of regiments are allowed to work out their own ideas, regarding the equipment of their men. Changes in uniform which involve extra expense have practically been forbidden, but in minor matters a Commanding Officer can do much as he likes. Thus there is no conmmon pattern of overcoat, havresack or waterbottle for native troops. Some regiments use the same kind, but the number of patterns in vogue are legion. The sowar and sepoy suffer in pocket as a consequence of this. A regiment, for example, gets a new Commandant who dislikes the particular portion of these articles of equipment which his men are using. He takes an early opportunity of making a change, and Jack Sepoy pays the piper. Then the C. O. may be transferred to staff employment and his successor comes on the scene with different ideas. Yet another change takes place, and so on to the end of the chapter. In the case of these, such common necessaries as those abovementioned, it should surely be easy enough to decide which patterns are best, and to order that these only shall be used. To take the water bottle alone, the patterns are innumerable, and uniformity has not been obtained even in the British Service. There should be one kind for all troops, British and Native. Regiments have been known to go on service merely with soda-water bottles cased in leather, which hold only a small amount of fluid, are clumsy to carry, and are liable to be broken. Others have had vessels of tin which invariably leak after a few weeks. Experience has convinced officers that in the wars undertaken from India, a liberal supply of water is of the highest importance, for long marches have often to be made in jungles or over hills where running streams or springs are not found. The men frequently endure great sufferings from thirst, or drink dirty water which contains the germs of disease. What is wanted, is a vessel which will contain at least 40 fluid ounces, be strong enough to stand the wear and tear of a campaign, and yet be fairly light and not cumbersome. This seems to have been secured in what is known as the Burma pattern, and the Government might well turn their attention to it. As to havresacks, greatcoats and other articles of equipment inquiries would soon show which patterns are most serviceable, and these should be "sealed" forthwith. The helmet and sun-hat question seems to have dropped out of sight, and yet there should be for British troops in India one pattern of *solah-topi* to be used when there is likely to be great exposure to the sun. A reserve of these should be kept in the mobilization-stores ready for issue in an emergency. The present helmet has been condemned by all practical soldiers, but it still holds its own.

THOSE English noblemen who go to the United States to wed heiresses are threatened with a tariff. A Bill before the New York Legislature proposes to levy a tax upon the dowries of the ladies who marry foreign noblemen in that State, or whose dowry is paid out of the revenues of property there. The tax is to be 2 per cent. of the total amount of the dowry and the revenues thus secured are to be devoted to the founding of manual training schools for females and for the building and maintenance of homes for aged and destitute women. The calculation that the State would realise an income of £2,000,000 annually from this source indicates an expectation that the intermarriage of New York heiresses and foreign noblemen is to be stimulated rather than retarded by this Act.

LORD SANDHURST AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

IT will be remembered that, in October last, H. E. Lord Sandhurst personally visited the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee with a view to see with his own eyes the insanitary surroundings of the schools. Some good was expected to result from the inspection and the enquiries which his Excellency had made on the subject. His Excellency had occasion soon after the visit to the schools to leave on his tour to Sind, but the subject appears to have occupied his thoughts, for in a letter written in his own handwriting from Shadipalli on the 24th November last, to the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., the chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, his Excellency said:

Dear Mr. Wadia.—I was very much interested in what I saw of the Municipal Schools under the direction of the Committee of which you are the Chairman. I was much struck with the places in which the Vernacular education is carried on. I cannot say that I was very favourably impressed with what I saw, the buildings or parts of buildings, where the education is carried on, I think all must admit, fall very far short of what one should reasonably expect to find in a city of the commercial importance of such large and increasing population as Bombay finds itself to-day and governed by a Municipalty which has large revenues and which is a body of considerable enlightenment. The schools I saw cannot be said to fulfil elementary conditions. The rooms were extremely crowded, there is ventilation worse than insufficient in some places, there was hardly any light, staircases which little children could hardly be expected to mount and descend without considerable danger of accident. What the condition of these places may be in the rains it is difficult to imagine. I could very much like to be put in possession of the facts of the situation and desire to make the following suggestion that you as Chairman and the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, C. D., should meet and consult and draw me up a joint note as to the pesent situation and its history with any suggestions that you feel inclined to make. I should then be in possession of the views of yourself as Chairman of the Committee and of the Government Educational Officer. As I know you pay about Rs. 26,000 in rent a rough estimaate of the cost of new buildings might be included. Yours truly, (Signed) SANDHURST.

The Joint Schools Committee took the subject of the letter into their earliest consideration, and resolved to request a joint report from the Hon. Mr. Wadia and the Hon. Mr. Kirkham. This report was accordingly prepared without delay and forwarded to Lord Sandhurst. It was as follows:—

"As called for in his Excellency the Governor's demi-official letter, dated Shadipalli, 24th November, 1895, to the Hon. Mr. Wadia, we have the honour to submit the following joint note as to the existing state of the buildings now in the occupation of the Joint Schools Committee for the purposes of Primary education under the Bombay Municipal Act and to suggest what seems to us to be the best mode of effecting the requisite improvement." In the letter above referred to, his Excellency observes as follows:—"I was much struck with the places in which the Vernacular education is carried on and I cannot say I was very favourably impressed with what I saw. The buildings or parts of buildings where education is carried on I think all must admit fall very short of what one should reasonably expect to find in a city of the commercial importance of such large and increasing population as Bombay finds itself to-day and governed by a Municipality which has large revenues and which is a body of considerable enlightenment. The schools I saw cannot be said to fulfil elementary conditions. The rooms were extremely crowded, their ventilation worse than insufficient; in some places there is hardly any light and staircases which little children could hardly be expected to mount and descend without considerable danger of accident. What the condition of these places may be in the rains it is difficult to imagine!" No one can dispute the facts so clearly pointed out by his Excellency or deny that the present state of things is in the highest degree undesirable and unworthy of the city. With the exception of two small buildings in that outlying parts of Ghodepdeo and Worli the city possesses no buildings designed and constructed for educational purposes. The Municipal primary schools are all held in hired buildings or parts of buildings originally erected for the ordinary domestic occupation of native families. The consequence is inevitable. Not only are the class rooms not suitable as regards light and ventilation for educational purposes, they are such, in a very large number of cases, as to be positively detrimental to both health and education. In numerous cases the surroundings are also unhealthy and the atmosphere about the school building polluted. There are not a few houses where the drains and latrines are defective in construction and the privies are so near as to be a positive danger to health. Spaking generally the rooms have low ceilings and are so badly ventilated that within a short time of assembling the air becomes unbearably fetid and a visitor fresh from the open air is glad to beat a retrat. The lighting is insufficient and imporoperly distributed for school work and the eyes of the children are consequently subjected to strain and injury. Not a few classes are held in lofts and attick which in some instances are reached by stairs steep and narrow. Some of the lofts have no ceilings and are excessively hot. In some cases where parts of a building are hired the class rooms filled with children are adjacent to rooms and passages in which domestic and other non-educational operations are going on and the conteguity is unseemly and educationally objectionable. To come to figures there are in Bombay 56 Municipal Schools held in 49 buildings which provided 216 separate rooms. Out of these no less than 116 furnish a floor space of less than 8 square feet per child and would be condemened by the English Educational Department and refused recognition. According to English Regulation no new school building can be constructed which allows less than 10 square feet of floor space for each child and no "school already in existence can be recognised unless it has 8 square feet of floor space and 80 cubic feet of air space for each child" we regret to add that in 57 of our Bombay class rooms not even 6 sqare feet per child is allowed and that in a small number the over-crowding is worse than this. It will be seen that an examination of the figures completely bears out his Excellency's graphic description quoted above. Such being the facts of the situation it is clear that the Primary School buildings of the city are not on a par with her other public buildings and it becomes a question of first class importance both from the point of view of education and public health has to bring them up to the level of our other civil institutions. This in our opinion can only be done by the provisions of buildings specially designed for school purposes and to meet the requirements of the different localities of the city. Such buildings in our opinion should be plain substantantial structures no money being spent on merely architectural effects and such as to provide a sufficient number of light and ariy rooms in which the primary education of the children of the neighbourhood can be carried on with efficiency each building also having suitable sanitary arrangements. We append a tabular statement showing the localities in which such buildings are immediately wanted, the schools which might be removed to such buildings. The number of children at present in attendance the rent now paid which would be served and an estimate necessarily rough of cost of land and building. As regards ways and means we think that as the matter is now clearly proved to be one of urgency it should no longer be treated in a piecemeal or desultory fashion. We are strongly of opinion that it should be dealt with once for all by a comprehensive scheme making a reasonably adequate provision for buildings for the different parts of the city and we think the number and situation of the schools shown is the appendix constitute such a scheme. It would be seen that the estimated cost of the proposed 10 buildings is roughly 10 lakhs and we would recommend that following the plan which was successfully adopted for providing the city with Fire Brigade Stations. The sum be raised by means of a loan, the replacement of which can be spread over 12 or 15 years, supplemented by a liberal grant-in-aid from Government. The advantages of this place are that whilst payment can be made gradually the necessary buildings can be constructed at once or within 2 or 3 years so that further injury to the children of the city may be prevented and the present undesirable state of things effectually removed."

Various statements accompanied the joint report, showing that the cost of erecting new school houses is estimated at 10 lakhs of rupees. On receiving the above report, Lord Sandhurst acknowledged its receipt, in a letter written in his own handwriting, on the 5th March last, as follows:—

Dear Mr. Wadia,—As you are the first Signatory of the joint note forwarded to me by yourself and Mr. Kirkham and Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, I write to you. The joint note which is evidently the result of much experience, care, and practical knowledge of existing conditions more than endorses the views I expresed in my letter to you of November 24th, 1895. I am sorry to learn that my impressions formed after what was necessarily a hurried inspection were so well founded. It is not my duty to advise but perhaps I may be allowed to express a hope that the subject of the joint note may receive the most earnest consideration of the Committee of which you are Chairman.—Yours truly,—(Sd.) SANDHURST.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES" not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING OF THE XAVIERITES.

THE tenth annual social gathering of the Xavierites came off on Saturday last at Mr. Hormusjee B. Jeejeeboy's bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, which was very tastefully illuminated for the occasion. The students, past and present, began to arrive at about 4 o'clock, and were courteously conducted by Mr. S. P. Mehta and members of the Committee to the elegantly decorated hall on the second floor. Soon afterwards the Professors of the College arrived and were given a cordial welcome by the assembly.

At 7-30 nearly ninety gentlemen sat at the dinner-table in the hall below, where Mr. Mahomed A. Haidari occupied the chair. The after-dinner toasts were begun by the Chairman with that of her Majesty the Queen, which was cordially responded to by all. Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala in proposing the toast of the College, briefly reviewed the work done by the St. Xavier College during the last twenty-five years. The Rev. Father Stein, Rector of the College, in responding, said it gave very great pleasure to himself and his co-workers to be present with so many students, past and present, who had contributed so much towards establishing the reputation of the College, had met together. He expressed his great satisfaction at the past work of the College, and expressed a hope that it would run in the same groove and attain greater success in future, He warned those present against the merely talking tendencies of the Reformers in India, and expected that men of St. Xavier's would be quiet but real workers for the good of this continent. He exhorted them to the perfectly self-relying and to strive and attain for themselves an honest career in life. He said that at St. Xavier they would continue to prepare men fit not only for examinations, but also fit to lead a noble life, and fit to be earnest, zealous, and real benefactors of the land.—Mr. Hassan Budrudin Tyebji, in proposing the health of the College Staff, alluded to the unique position of the Xavierites, inasmuch as they had for their professors men who worked out of pure love for the students, and who in the students' College career and also in after life were true fathers in the ordinary sense of the word; and that this found ample proof in the fact that the ex-students after leaving the College always continued a friendly intercourse with the Fathers, and not infrequently benefitted by their advice and help in private affairs. He finally expressed, on the part of all, deep regret for the loss of one of the best of them, the late Father Hamilton, and then asked the students to fill their glasses to the brim and drink to the health of the Staff. The Rev. Fr. Bochum, in reply to this toast, said that Mr. Tyebji had described an ideal with only the bright side of the picture, but there was also the dark side of it, viz., their exaction of much useless and burdensome work from the students. But the real responsible party there was not the College Staff but the University, which had not yet reached the mature and experienced age of the European Universities. He went on to describe the bright side of the students and declared himself unable to find any totally dark shades there after his experience of them of twenty long years. Other toasts were then proposed and duly honoured.

After this all repaired to the upper drawing-room where a stage was erected for the performance of "He would be a Lord," after Moliere's "Le Burgeois Gentil homme." The acting was quite a success. Mr. E. Davar did much credit to his difficult and tiring part as Jourdain. Mr. H. Tyebji's acting was quite natural; and Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala with his diamond, crescent, magnificent robe, and a full-grown beard appeared a true-born Turk. The party broke up at about midnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

2ND-LIEUTENANT CHANNER, Unattached List, has been appointed to the 12th Bengal Infantry.

LIEUTENANT BOYD, No. 9, Eastern Division, R. A., has been ordered to join the Allahabad Arsenal.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALDWIN, on promotion, has been posted to No. 22 Company, Western Division R A.

COLONEL WACE, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal, on return from furlough, resumed his duties on the 9th April.

2ND-LIEUTENANT T. A. C. Forbes, 16th Lancers, has joined the Cavalry Depot pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

MAJOR J. A. BANNER, R. E. recently transferred to the Punjab Command, has been posted to the charge of the Rawalpindi Division, Military Works.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Headquarters of the Adjutant, Assam Valley Mounted Rifles, from Shillong to Dibrugarh.

THE services of Captain Conran, 25th Bombay Infantry, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

IN calculating percentages one point will in future be added to the percentage where the remainder is one-half or more than one-half the divisor, where less than one-half it will be ignored.

THE Government have sanctioned the continuance of the concessions now allowed to the two companies of the 4th Bengal Infantry and their followers stationed in Sikkim for a further period of six months.

THE only occasion when decimals will be required in connection with musketry returns will be in working out the mean and absolute deviations, when testing rifles as laid down in para. 312 of the Musketry Regulations for the Native Army.

WITH reference to para. 157 of the Musketry Regulations for the Native Army, 1892, and pending the issue of a General Order amending the paragraph, it is notified that the results of musketry practices are no longer to be carried out to two places of decimals.

THE following postings have been ordered:—Norfolk Regiment: 2nd-Lieutenant L. H. Abbott to 1st Battation. Manchester Regiment: 2nd-Lieutenant T. W. H. Jones to 2nd Battalion. Shropshire Light Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant T. W. Atkinson to 1st Battalion. Royal Sussex Regiment: 2nd-Lieutenant G. Gem to 2nd Battalion.

THE Government of India have been pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st April 1896, the grant of extra duty pay at the higher rate of Rs. 10 a month to all soldier assistants duly employed in British Army Schools in India, in lieu of Rs. 6 a month for junior other assistants at present laid down in Article 1112 (vi), Army Regulations, India, Vol. 1, Part I.

THE following appointments have been made:—4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant F. Shakespear, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Stainforth, vacated on promotion. 8th Bengal Cavalry—Major Rivett-Carnac from the 19th Bengal Lancers to be officiating 2nd-in-command. 11th Bengal Lancers—2nd-Lieutenant T. S. Cox supernumerary in the Regiment, to be officiating Squadron officer. 5th Beagal Infantry—Lieutenant A. T. Walling, Wing officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Jephson, vacated on promotion. 12th Bengal Infantry: 2nd-Lieutenant G. K. Channer, from the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be officiating Wing officer. 45th Sikhs: 2nd-Lieutenant F. S. Keen, supernumerary in the Regiment, to be officiating Wing officer. 37th Dogras: 2nd-Lieutenaut G. D. P. Swinley, supernumerary in the Regiment, to be officiating Wing officer. 38th Dogras—Lieutenant C. E. Bateman-Champain from the 37th Dogras, to be officiating Wing officer. 8th Bombay Infantry—Captain C. A. Brown, Wing officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Errington, deceased. Lieutenant C. S. Fellows, supernumerary in the Regiment, to be Wing officer on probation. 14th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant H. G. F. Sargent, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Wilkins, vacated on promotion. 26th Madras Infantry—Lieutenant M. A. B. Kappey, Wing officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Clark, resigned.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

EXTRA spoon competitions were held at Coorla on the occasion of the shooting for the Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup. There was some remarkably good shooting particularly by the old veteran Col.-Sergt. Black, who won two out of the three spoons shot for; that at the 500 yards being taken with a possible. Appended are the scores:—

1ST EXTRA COMPETITION.—7 Entries.

	Score 500 yds.	
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28*	
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26	
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23	Tie.
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	23	
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	22	
Col-Sergt J E Kees, Bo Vol Rifles	20	
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19	

*Winner of spoon and Bombay Rifle Club silver medal for highest possible score.

2ND EXTRA COMPETITION.—8 Entries.

	Score 600 yds.
Lce-Corpl A G Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	24*
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Corpl G Marks, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Col-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	10

* Winner of spoon.

3RD EXTRA COMPETITION.—6 Entries.

	Score 500 yds.	Score 600 yds.	Total.
Col-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	28	23	51*
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	26	23	49
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	23	22	45
Col-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	19	24	43
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20	40
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	22	10	32

*Winner of spoon.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

THE following Notification was issued in a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary on Saturday:—

Bombay Castle, 18th April, 1896.

No. 2816.—The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Jardine, I. C. S., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for eight months from the 18th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 7, to cancel the appointment of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Barrister-in-law, notified by Government Notification No. 1722, dated the 7th March 1896, with effect from the date of the arrival of Mr. E. Hosking, I. C. S., to take up his appointment of acting Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, and is pleased under the provisions of the said section, and with effect from the said date, to appoint Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice J. Jardine or pending further orders.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of the Statutes 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 7, to appoint Mr. E. Hosking, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

FIRES IN CALCUTTA.

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH: 4,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

There were four fires in Calcutta on Wednesday, one of them of a most destructive character. The first of them has already been described. The brigade had scarcely returned to headquarters from attending this fire when its services were requisitioned again, a fire having broken out in Free School Street, near its junction with Kyd Street. The brigade turned out promptly again and was successful in controlling a fire which at one time threatened a whole busti and several European dwellings. As it was four large tiled tenements were completely burnt down, a Bengali girl, eleven years old, was burnt to death, and several cows and horses were consumed. Dr. Chambers and several residents who live in the locality rendered very efficient help to several people who were overcome by the fumes.

The most disastrous fire so far as property destroyed is concerned brooke out late in the afternoon in the suburban quarter of Chetla. The origin of the fire had not been ascertained up to a late hour last night, but over 300 huts have been consumed and nearly 4,000 people have been rendered homeless. Over three quarters of a square of a mile of huts have been laid bare, and the occupants of the property have lost their all. The local fire engine was promptly on the spot, and an engine telephoned for from head quarters was quickly on the scene, but the high wind prevailing and the inflammable material of the thatched huts spread the conflagration with rapidity. As soon as the engine from Lall Bazaar arrived a second engine was telephoned for, and it was with very great difficulty that the three engines coped with the fire. Superintendent Golden-Bell, and Chief Engineer Clare left the Free School Street fire as soon as it was possible to attend to the more important conflagration, and it is due to their direction and to the splendid manner in which the tired-out members of the brigade worked that Calcutta was spared a more destructive fire than that which recently occurred at Kidderpur.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 18TH OF APRIL, 1896.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, and at Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Amraoti and Malegaon, a brisk fall at Jacobabad, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest at Ajmere, Neemuch, Karachi and Bhuj, and lowest to the eastwards of longitude 80°. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the Madras Presidency, the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Saugor, Nagpur, Surat, Sholapur, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut and Cochin, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere, The force has been fresh to light. Delhi, Jabulpore and Akola report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Raipur and Ahmednagar, 14 at Neemuch, Jabulpore, Khandwa and Masulipatam, and 12 at Agra and Malegaon. The maximum temperature is very largely in defect of the average at Ajmere, Jacobabad Agra, and Delhi, and the minimum similarly so at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot and Indore. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur, Raipur, and Cuddapah, and the lowest 57° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Ratnagiri, Goa and Cochin. Rain in light showers has fallen at Cochin and a few drops at Colombo and Cawnpure, Pressure is abnormally low in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon, and the weather to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast in the Bay appears to be in a slightly unsettled condition. Elsewhere it is generally fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

REMARKABLE FALL OF TEMPERATURE.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

Pressure has decreased slightly over the Peninsula, the Indus Valley and part of Burma, and increased elsewhere. General distribution of pressure is little changed. Readings are lowest in Bengal and highest in the West Punjab. Winds are westerly down the Gangetic Plain between north-west and north-east central parts of the country and the West Peninsula, northerly in Lower Bengal and southerly along the west coast of the Bay. Force has been fresh to strong over a large part of the country. A remarkable fall of temperature has occurred and extended to nearly all parts of the country. The mean temperature is still excessive in Burma, Bengal, and in the Peninsula, but has fallen below normal in other provinces, the deficiency being over ten degrees in the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and twelve at Chanda. Showers have occurred in Assam and Sikkim.

IT has been known for many years to the native agriculturist, writes a contemporary, that his cattle are apt to poison themselves sometimes by feeding on the stalks of that generally wholesome and most useful plant the jowar (*sorghum vulgare*), but the why and wherefore of this strange occurrence has hitherto been a mystery. All that was known was that the thing did happen occasionally and that it was most liable to happen in years of drought, like the last *kharif* season, when the rains fail and the plants become stunted. The question has often been discussed and various theories have been advanced to account for these strange and abnormal properties in jowar. The natives of the Punjab know the disease as *patta lar gaya*, and they are accustomed to attribute it to a worm which is supposed to appear in the stalk in dry seasons. The *Dictionary of Economic Products* has a long article on the subject bringing together the opinions of the various Veterinary Officers and observers who have given it their attention, but all the theories advanced fail to account satisfactorily for so strange a phenomenon as the death of cattle from eating a plant which is in ordinary times looked upon as a staple fodder crop. It has been reserved for Veterinary-Captain Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, to throw the first real light on the question. In the course of his tour during the past cold weather Veterinary-Captain Pease found the jowar disease prevalent in the Punjab and had several opportunities of seeing deaths from this cause. He found that the symptoms exhibited were those of animals suffering from an irritant poison producing gastro-enteritis. Examinations of the stalks that they had been feeding on discovered the presence of a considerable quantity of crystallised salt, which on chemical analysis proved to be nitrate of potash. The quantity of the salt contained in the stalks was found in some cases to be so great that an ordinary feed would be sufficient to cause death in the animal consuming them in half an hour. The results of Veterinary-Captain Pease's investigations are to be published very shortly, we understand, in one of the "Agricultural Ledger" series. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the importance of the question to the agricultural community; for the universal use of jowar as a cattle food makes their animals constantly liable to the danger, which is at the same time one that can be avoided if the cause is thoroughly understood and the people can be got to understand it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

GRAVING DOCK AT COLOMBO.

IN the House of Commons, Sir J. Leng asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if the propriety of a contribution to the construction of a graving dock at Colombo had been considered, and with what result. —Mr. Goschen: The subject has been considered by a Committee of Colonial Office and Admiralty officers, whose report has just been received.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.

Mr. J. A. Pease, in resuming the debate on the Vote on Account of £10,350 018 for the Civil Service, urged the Government to put an end to the abominable system of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba. He moved to reduce the vote by the sum of £200.—Mr. Curzon said Her Majesty's Government had been busily engaged in inquiring into the question. Though a rebellion near the coast had temporarily interrupted their action, the legal status of slavery would, he hoped, be abolished in the course of a few months.—Sir E. Grey asked for an explicit statement as to whether the Government intended to abolish the status of slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.—Sir C. Dilke said the British Courts in Zanzibar recognished the existence of slavery on what was virtually British soil.—Mr. Bayley held that none of our representatives ought to have anything to do with the legal status of slavery.—Capt. Bethell thought it was discreditable to allow the existence of slavery anywhere under the flag of Great Britain.—Mr. Curzon replied that Her Majesty's Government preferred to pacify the district first, and, when it was pacified, they would proceed to the fulfilment of their promise. Proper steps would be taken to defend our interests in Madagascar.—Mr. Dalziel pressed the right hon. gentleman to name the date at which the status of slavery would be abolished.—Mr. Curzon said: It would be unwise to name the day or even the month, but our representative at Zanzibar, when he returned to that country, would carry back with him instructions to fulfil the pledge which had been more than once given to the Committee.—The amendment was withdrawn.

THE INTEGRITY OF SIAM.

Mr. M'Kenna called attention to the encroachments made on the integrity of Siam, where certain territory on the left bank of the Mekong, hitherto considered to be Siamese, was surrendered to France.—Mr. Curzon welcomed this opportunity of saying a few words in respect to Siam. He was glad the Government had now been challenged in the House of Commons. They had been challenged outside the House by the late Prime Minister, who had emboldened himself, speech by speech, until in the last few weeks he had reached the point of talking about the surrender of Siam. If in reality Her Majesty's Government had been guilty of the surrender of Siam, what had Lord Rosebery's supporters in this House been doing since the assembling of Parliament? Why was not a formal vote of censure proposed? It was an illusion that under the agreement there had been what was called a partition of Siam. A central zone had been established and a sphere of influence had been erected on either side of it. France had not gained and Great Britain had not gained any rights under the agreement except those which they both possessed before. As to the territory which had been surrendered, it was a small physical protuberance upon the frontier of India. France, however, attached great value to it, and with the object of getting an intelligible and easy frontier this small excrescence of territory was surrendered by Her Majesty's Government. It was 1250 miles square, it consisted mostly of mountains with a few plains scattered between them, and it contained only 3000 people. He hoped he had shown that there had been on the one hand no sacrifice of British interests, and on the other hand no surrender of Siamese rights. He did not claim that this Siamese agreement was a British victory, as he preferred to eliminate from the matter any idea of confict between two rivals. The agreement was in reality a compromise achived in a spirit of mutual goodwill and concession.—Sir E. Grey said the projected buffer State was dropped and the control of the waterway of the Mekong had been handed over to the French Government.

As these great concessions were made by the agreement, we ought to get a quid pro quo, and we hoped we should, in the shape of improved permanent relations with France.

DELAGOA BAY.

Replying to Mr. Dalziel, Mr. Chamberlain said he had not seen or heard anything about a report that Sir Hercules Robinson intended immediately to retire from the post he now occupied. There was "not an atom of foundation" for the statement that Delagoa Bay had been purchased by England.—The Vote on Account was agreed to.

INDIAN AND CRIMEAN VETERANS.

On Monday, March 30, Mr. Powell Williams, in answer to Mr. Channing, said the veterans of the Indian Mutiny and the Crimean War in receipt of pensions numbered 2020, and, as they claimed under restrictive conditions, it was estimated that the number of veterans altogether was between 14,000 and 15,000.

THE HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

In answer to Mr. Duncombe, Lord G. Hamilton said: "The growth of venereal disease in the Indian Army, consequent upon the abolition of the previous protective measures against it—(cheers)—has been a source of great concern to the Government of India, who report that it prevails "to such an extent as to constitute a most serious cause of inefficiency in the Army." The Government of India are considering what instructions or regulations it may be possible for them to issue to mitigate this scourge and without infringing the restriction imposed upon them by the resolution passed by this House on the subject.—Mr. Duncombe: Is there any possibility of that resolution being recinded? (Cheers.).—No answer was returned.

KAFIRISTAN.

In answer to Mr. J. H. Roberts, Lord G. Hamilton said: As I stated on Feb. 20 certain Kafirs have sought refuge in Chitral, where they and others who have joined them are being assisted and settled upon small grants of land by the Mehtar on condition that they observe the usual terms on which asylum is granted. I have no information that is in any sense reliable as to the number of Kafir prisoners or the treatment of them in Afghan territory, but judging from what we know of the total number of the population of Kafiristan it is highly improbable that any such number of prisoners have been deported.—Sir C. Dilke: Is there no news since February?—Lord G. Hamilton: I stated that since Feb. 20 we have received information as to further attacks having been made. But all the figures which have been published in connection with these attacks are supposed to be quite untrustworthy.

CORDITE.

In answer to Col. Lockwood, Lord G. Hamilton said: As yet no cordite has been made in India; but its manufacture is under consideration.—Replying to Col Lockwood, Mr. Powell Williams said: Messrs Kynoch held two contracts, one for gun cordite and one for cordite ammunition. The gun cordite is made throughout at Arklow, and on completion is delivered into Government stores at Purfleet. The cordite for the ammunition is brought over by Messrs. Kynoch, from Arklow, in the form of paste. It is finished at Birmingham, and the cartridges are made up and completed by them at the same place. They are then delivered to Woolwhich.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

In reply to Mr. Leuty, Mr. Curzon said: Reports from Her Majesty's Consular officers in Asia Minor show that in some districts there is reason to apprehend a renewal of disorder. Her Majesty's Ambassador continues, as heretofore, to bring cases of oppression or misgovernment to the notice of the Turkish Government.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J K Cha[illegible]se, B
Mr A B Gal[illegible], B
Mr T C Lewis, B
Mr A H T Martindale, M C S
Bt-Major J R L Macdonald
Capt A C Le Bailly
Lieut J W Orchard

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W Davis, I C S, 2 mos
Mr R G P McDonnell, B, 3 mos
Mr M H Jackson, B [illegible] mos
Mr E V Mackay, Bo, till May 24
Major W H Dobbie, 6 mos
Capt J O Mennie, 14 days
Lieut R Harman, D S O 3 mos
Lieut H V Firth, 6 mos
Surg-Major D French-Mullen, 6 mos and 21 days
Asst-Engr T P Barnaby, 3 mos
Sub-Condr H J Doyle, [illegible] mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H E M James, B C S
Mr L Gordon, B
Mr W L Thompson, B
Mr E Hosking, Bo C S
Mr C H C Bickersteth, Bo
Major C F S Alban
Lieut H W M Parker
Bde-Surg-Lt-Col S M Salaman
Surg-Major [illegible] P Youngerman
Surg-Major C L Swaine

THE Toda of the Nilgiris, notwithstanding that he has no education, appears to be quite as acute as his neighbours. Some months ago a Toda was summoned by the Civil Court at Ootacamund to appear on a charge of having allowed his buffaloes to trespass into a planter's estate. The summons has been returned no less than eleven times not served, and meanwhile the planters has had to pay lawyer's fees amounting to over Rs. 200 in trying to obtain justice.

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

BRITISH PATROLS FORCED TO RETIRE.

WHITE MEN MURDERED AND MUTILATED.

REPORTS from several sources tend to show that the native rising in Matabeleland is of a more serious character than was at first supposed. The insurgents appear to have concentrated in large numbers in strongly-fortified positions on the Matoppo Hills, where they have succeeded in repelling an attack by Mr. Selous and his party. There has been a good deal of fighting at other points, and the list of white and others murdered by the insurgents has received numerous additions. Energetic measures are contemplated with a view of attacking and overpowering the enemy on the Matoppo Hills, and for this purpose it is proposed to organise a special force, which may be required to serve for two months. A telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, received, on March 27, at the Colonial Office, stated that a force under Capt. Napier was endeavouring to capture, if possible, a which doctor who is the instigator of the rising. The "Times" Cape Town corresondent reports that at Shangani and other places the whites have gone into laager, and prepared to defend themselves. It is said that the natives who are making the disturbance are not true Matabele, but Amatoli and Mashonas, from whom Dr. Jameson excepted trouble. A later telegram from Buluwayo states, however, that "none but pure-blooded Matabele have joined in the revolt."

Telegraphic communication with Buluwayo is interrupted. The B.S.A. Company have asked the Government to despatch 500 men from the Cape to Buluwayo. The Transvaal Government have offered the services of burghers to proceed to Matabeleland "to protect the women and children." Sir Hercules Robinson has courteously declined President Kruger's offer. Sir Hercules Robinson has authorised the raising of a body of 500 men at Mafeking for service in Rhodesia. King Khama has offered an armed escort for the coaches, so that communications may not be interrupted.

Capt. Nicholson has 350 rifles in Buluwayo, and plenty of ammunition there. The only detachment of native police known for certain to have deserted are the Filibusi detachment, thirty strong (who shot their inspector—Bentley), and the Monti detachment, twenty-nine strong; but these latter had been disarmed. Inspector Jackson's detachment of native police disarmed.

The British South Africa Company has received a telegram, dated Cape Town, March 31, as follows:—

Acting Administrator reports on March 29 that the following was the position on March 24:—It was reported from Buluwayo one man murdered, two badly wounded, at Inseza, by armed natives. Authority was given at once dispatch fifty men with Maxim. Later reports brought by Selous and others that natives were rising, and prompt action (was) necessary stop general rising. Napier, with small force, was instructed proceed across country, attack Jingen, where Molimo is holding Indaba. George Grey reported that he met Manzingen, our faithful chief, at Shangani, who gave full information. Grey was sent with twelve men along Gwelo-road to reconnoitre and join forces with Napier and attack Jingen. Napier's force is seventy men, with one Maxim. Gifford, with police patrol, proceeded to Inseza, and relieved thirty-six men, a woman, and a child. He repulsed 200 armed natives. Shangani larger relieved from Gwelo. Eighty men, with women and children, reached Gwelo from Selukwe. Two hundred and fifty men now at Gwelo will be able to hold their own. Ammunition has been sent from Buluwayo under escort. Gibbs, with two Maxims, ten men from Salisbury, and spare ammunition, now between Iron Mine Hill and Gwelo. Sending patrol meet Gibbs. All outlying districts now relieved.

WORK OF SELOUS'S COLUMN.

The Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" says that news from Buluwayo, dated March 30, states that Case and Handley were murdered near Inyati after a desperate fight. The relief party was attacked by a large body of natives and forced to retire, leaving two wounded. A second relief force left on the night of March 29th. The natives made a desparate rush with assegais. Mr. Selous's column has been compelled to fall back before a large body of natives, who attacked them in a gorge on the Matoppo Hills. Mr. Selous attacked them a few hours later and killed several. Our loss was two sligtly wounded. Mr. Gifford's party came in on March 29. The state that the natives made a determined attack on a store. The native fire became so hot that Mr. Gifford evacuated the store and went into the open. The natives appeared to be good shots. The position, which was under a kopje, was unassailable with a small force. Capt. Spreckley addressed the men of the market square, and said that it was necessary to disband the Rhodesia Horse and enrol a force called the Buluwayo Field Force of 400 men, who would work with 160 men from Salisbury and drive the Matabele from the Matoppo Hills. The task would probably last two months, and the pay would be 10s. per day. There is no news from Capt. Napier or Mr. Dawson. O'Connor, who was reported to be dead, had a marvellous escape. He got down a shaft, and the natives procured dynamite cartridges from a store and threw them down the shaft. He got into a drive and saved himself. The Mangwi natives are rising the Kami river.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.

The latest news with regard to the revolt of the Matabele includes a telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson stating that the revolt is almost entirely confined to the Matoppo Hills, and that a mounted column of about 500 men was accompanying Mr. Rhodes from Salisbury to Gwelo with supplies of ammunition and food, a telegram from Buluwayo giving details of an encounter with the Matabele, in which all the whites engaged, with one exception, were killed, and other particulars respecting the movements of the natives.

MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Rhodes spoke, on March 30, at a dinner given to him at Umtali. He confined himself principally to transport questions, but expressed his gratitude for the support given him in the country which bore his name. He was sure things could come right within twenty-five years, but appreciated the difficulties the settlers would have to face in the meantime. He intimated that the South Africa Company would grant no more concessions. He deprecated any alarm as to his objects in returning, and said he did not think his residence in the country would be merely temporary.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Salisbury on Tuesday evening, and is now proceeding to Gwelo and Buluwayo. He is of opinion (says a Reuter's telegram) that Rhodesia is fully capable of dealing with the Matabele revolt, especially since the supplies of ammunition have been increased. Decisive measures are being taken for assuring the safety of Rhodesia against similar troubles in the future. There is an adequate food supply. Seventy-five farmers at Eckeldoorn are ready to proceed to Buluwayo.

A Cape Town message says:—Intelligence has been received here that Captain Speckley's force encountered the Matabeles on Thursday last and defeated them with great loss.

There were no casualties on the British side.

There appears not a shadow of doubt that the native police induceed the Matabeles to rise, and joined the rebels with 700 rifles and ammunition.

A laager has been formed at Gwelo.

The Colonial Office has received the following telegrams:—

From Sir Hercules Robinson to Mr Chamberlain.

March 29.—Captain Nicholson telegraphed from Buluwayo yesterday that he has 350 rifles in Buluwayo, and plenty of ammunition if none is wanted elsewhere.

The only detachments of native police known for certain to have deserted are the Filibusi detachment, thirty strong (who shot their Inspector, Bentley), and the Inoti detachment, twenty-nine strong; but these latter had been disarmed.

Says a Buluwayo dispatch:—A family consisting of husband, wife, three grown up daughters, and three sons, has been brutally murdered by the natives.

Mr D. Rroft a prospector, had a marvellous escape, while two other prospectors are missing.

A woman and her children are in great danger eighty-five miles from here. They have no one to protect them, the husband being at Buluwayo ill with fever. A waggonette has been dispatched to fetch them.

Mr Gifford (says a later message), who led one of the forces which were dispatched from here on Thursday, has released thirty-eight men, women, and a child, whom he found laagered at Inseza.

The Matabele, who were well armed, made a determined attack but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Mr. Gifford lost O'Leary killed, and six wounded, including Louis seriously.

Mr. Gifford is now falling back on Buluwayo.

Captain Spreckley, who led the second force, has returned here and reports all the whites in the Filibusi district were massacred, among them being Mr. Bentley, Edkins, Baragwanath and Carpenter.

The bodies of the victims were horribly mutilated.

The faces had been covered with dry grass, which had then been set alight, and the features were scorched almost beyond recognition.

The forces under Captain Napier and Mr. Grey will unite to-day in order to relieve Stuhard's store at Fegioe, where men and women are in laager.

An attempt will be made to capture the supposed "god" who has instigated the rising.

The natives are retiring to the Matoppo Hills.

Mr. Selous is returning here. His force has inflicted a serious loss on the natives, and has captured a quantity of cattle.

A BIG BUSINESS.

The following telegrams have been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson:—

March 31.

The following telegram received from Nicholson:—

"Buluwayo, 30th March, 2-30 p.m.

"There are plenty of men for local defence, but are short of arms.

"The country all round outside a radius of fifteen miles seems to be in insurrection.

"A large force reported on the Kami River to the north-west of here.

"Selous found the Matabele in force in Matoppo Hills, near the Tuli road, twenty-two miles south-west of the first, second, and third stages.

"Mules from here have moved up to the first stage.

"A strong patrol of sixty men has gone to bring in the mail coach from Tuli due this evening.

"The mail from here not starting to-morrow morning.

"Afraid it is a big business."

"A strong force will be required to settle the Matoppo district."

Cape Town, April 1.—The rebellion among the Matabele is spreading.

A patrol dispatched to the relief of Inyati has been compelled to retire, with the loss of two men wounded.

Five men, including Messrs Case, Handley, and Hurford, have been murdered at Inyati.

Mr. Selous has also retired from the Matoppo Hills, where the Matabele are assembled in large force, and well supplied with provisions.

Mr. Selous has lost two men wounded.

Several of the enemy were killed.

The Hon. Maurice Gifford's patrol has been compelled to evacuate store and retreat.

The shooting of the natives is good.

The patrol at Gwelo has also been beaten back.

Captain Locock was wounded.

The Rhodesia Horse have been disbanded, and a Buluwayo field force substituted for a campaign of two months.

Reinforcements have been asked for, to assist in driving the enemy out of the Mattoppo Hills.

The following is a revised list of the murdered people:—Maddocks, Edkins, Carpenter, Becag, Wanath, Ivers, Otters, the Cunningham family, including one or two women and five children; Native Commissioner Bentley, Fitzpatrick (surveyor), Dividen, Foster, and Clause.

FRANCE AND THE SOUDAN.

STATEMENT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

THE foreign policy of the French Government formed, on April 2 afternoon, the subject of animated debate in the Chamber, which decided by 303 to 241 votes to proceed at once to the discussion of the Egytian question. MM. Alype, Delafosse, and Andre Lebon having spoken, M. Bourgeois read a statement in which he insisted that Egypt is an integral part of the Ottoman Empire, the independence and integrity of which the Powers are pledged to maintain. The position of Egypt is therefore (he proceeded) a matter of international concern. Nevertheless, at a time when it was least expected, the British Government had taken the initiative of the expedition to Dongola, and had asked the Powers for their assent to drawing from the Egyptian reserve fund a considerable sum for the expenses of the expedition. In these circumstances the French Government had to look after the interest of French bondholders, and they also felt confident of maintaining the principle that an expenditure, manifestly outside the category of administrative expenditure, and having a purely political object, could not be voted by the Debt Commission except by a unanimous vote. Their views not having prevailed, the French and Russian delegates had withdrawn from the Commission, and this double protest would enable the question to be reserved for ulterior examination by the Powers. From the political point of view the initiative taken by the British Government raised still more serious questions. There was reason to fear that the expedition might re-awaken the fanaticism of the warrior tribes of the Soudan, and thus bring new dangers on Egypt, while it would tend, by the mere force of circumstances, to prolong indefinitely a military occupation of which the British Government had constantly admitted the provisional character. Having quoted declarations of Lord Granville and Lord Salisbury in reference to this matter, and urged that the expedition might entail the sending of fresh British forces to Egyptian territory, M. Bourgeois said that, in face of such a prospect, the Government of the Republic was bound not to allow a statute of limitations to hold good. The Chamber might rest assured that it had not failed in this duty, and had accomplished it under conditions which had not previously been met with. France had, in fact, been the only Power to refer to the principles of law of which Europe was the guardian. The Russian Government, with which their agreement had never been closer, had expressed itself in the same terms. France in Egypt did not aim at any private ends. The endeavours of the Government were all in the direction of maintaining the European character of the Egyptian question. The guarantee of the free use of Suez Canal in time of war as well as in peace had become for France more essential than ever. It was not less essential that the future of Egypt should be assured under conditions which it should be possible to fix equitably by the impartial examination of the Powers. The Government would continue the negotiations with firmness; it considered that it had done its duty, and hoped that the Chamber would accord it an expression of confidence.

M. Bourgeois was hotly attacked by the Opposition. —M. Francis Charmes went so far as to declare that six months ago France was more respected in Europe than at the present moment. This assertion called forth a veritable storm of indignation.—President Brisson requested the speaker to observe greater reserve, and M. Charmes declared that he shared the emotion of the Chamber because the question at issue was not a simple Cabinet question, but a question of France herself. He proceeded to throw doubt on the negotiations to which M. Bourgeois had referred, by reminding the House of Lord Salisbury's visit to Beaulieu, and of Baron de Courcel being in Paris.

After further discussion, a motion for the order of the day, pure and simple, was rejected by 317 to 241 votes, and a resolution expressing confidence in the Government and approving its declarations was adopted by 309 to 213. The Madagascar credits were afterwards agreed to by 449 votes against 30, and the Chamber adjourned till May 19. The Senate will, however, meet to-day, when Ministers will be again questioned as to their Foreign policy.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

SUAKIM THREATENED.

WADY HALFA, March 30.—Sir H. H. Kitchener is now organising the expeditionary force here.

Colonel Hunter commands at Sarras, and in the district south of that post.

He will start for Akasheh to-morrow.

News of the advance southwards has caused great excitement at Dongola.

The well-known Dervish Emir, Ozman Azrak, was, on receipt of the intelligence, forthwith dispatched to Suarda, the advanced Dervish post, with reinforcements of cavalry and camelry.

Wady Halfa, March 31, 11 p.m.—Ozman Azrak, the Emir dispatched with a force of Dervishes from Dongola, arrived at Suarda on Saturday.

He is reported to be advancing to the north with the intention of attacking the Egyptian line of communications, and reinforcements have been sent forward to strengthen these.

The Dervish Emir of Dongola has advanced with his entire force towards Abu Fatmeh.

Dervish reinforcements have been pushed forward to Suarda, from which place active patrolling is being carried on to the north.

Osman Digna's withdrawal from the siege of Kassala and his re-appearance in the neighbourhood of Suakim have caused much excitement among the friendly tribes.

Colonel C. S. B. Parsons, R.A., and other British officers leave Wady Halfa to-morrow for Suakim, where Colonel Parsons will assume the command.

It is possible that Osman Digna's movements may entail active operations at Suakim in the near future.

Cairo, March 31.—It is reported from Suakim that Osman Digna, with a large force, is marching towards Sinkat. The 10th Soudanese Battalion, which is to join the Dongola expedition, via Kosseir, has been ordered to proceed to Tokar. Should Osman Digna invest Tokar and Suakim reinforcements will probably be required at both these places.

THE CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Ottawa, April 1.—Inquiry was made in the Dominion House of Commons to-day whether an answer had been received to the offer of the 8th New Brunswick Hussars to serve in the Soudan, and it was said that the Colonel was receiving offers from volunteers all over the country, who were anxious to join the regiment if it was going to Egypt.

The Ministers of Militia replied that no answer had yet been received.

[Times' Telegram.]

Ottawa, April 1.—As a matter of courtesy the offer of the 8th New Brunswick Hussars for active service in the Soudan has been transmitted to her Majesty's Government, but General Gascoigne cannot recommend its acceptance. While the patriotic motives inspiring the Brunswick Hussars are appreciated, it is felt in official circles that it would be inconsistent to allow one of the finest regiments in the Dominion to leave the country at a time when the Government proposes to embark upon a large expenditure to improve the defences of Canada.

CALCUTTA seems to be suffering from an epidemic of fire. Only a week or two have passed since the destructive conflagration at Kidderpur, and now we have to record four outbreaks on Wednesday in various parts of the city, one of which cost an unfortunate girl her life, while another is estimated to have destroyed 300 huts and to have driven several thousands of people homeless into the streets. The cause of these fires is not known, but it is evident that the high wind which was blowing and the dryness of the atmosphere must have tended to spread the flames. Nothing is more noticeable than the splendid conduct of the members of the Fire Brigade, who were working hard nearly the whole day under a scorching sun, and who prevented the fire from causing even greater destruction than it did.

ON GUARD AT WADY HALFA.

MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, who has only just returned from Wady Halfa, gives in the April "Fortnightly" a most interesting account of the present condition of the Egyptian Army, and of the state of things which he found on the frontier. Major Griffiths writes:—

At this moment, when much is expected of the Egyptian troops, the condition of this comparatively new force, its physique, organisation, and general efficiency are matters of very vital importance. Something more than a cursory observation of these troops, more especially of that portion which forms the frontier garrison at Wady Halfa, justifies me in speaking of them in the highest terms. To all outward seeming they are a fine body of men, admirably equipped, fully trained, steady under arms, and handy in manœuvre. Whether one and the largest section of them would meet the supreme test of actual conflict is with many a moot point. The "Gippy," as he is styled, the fellah turned soldier, the agriculturist whose bronzed and muscular frame labouring at the "shadoof" is familiar to every Nile tourist, has not till lately enjoyed a very high reputation as a man at arms. It is remembered to his discredit that others of his class were easily annihilated in the Soudan, and gravely compromised poor Valentine Baker at Tokar. Old stories are not forgotten of his throwing away his arms or actually offering them to his enemy and bursting into tears. Still he has staunch champions; officers of ripe judgment, who hope better things of the native Egyptian in future campaigns, arguing that he has never yet had a fair chance, that Ismail's levies were raised under the kourbash, and that the wretched, spiritless creatures who left their villages in chains with a full belief they were going to the shambles are very different from the men now carefully recruited, under modified conscription, certainly, but not quite unwillingly, and with every guarantee of good health and physical fitness. Military service is no longer held in terror by the fellah, although he still hates the wrench that tears him from his home, for he is the most domestic of creatures; the smart soldier who goes home on furlough with money in his pocket and long stories of a gay life at Cairo, or the reserve man who has passed into the police and become a person of authority in his own locality, have done much to make it popular. All this, no doubt, tells in favour of the "Gippy," and affords hope that when tried he may prove as brave as he looks, for in appearance he is not to be outdone by any European soldier. Moreover, he can march well and ride and handle his weapons most efficiently. Only actual trial can satisfy the one remaining, but no doubt principal, question, and some evidence very much in his favour is already at hand. Sir Francis Grenfell is, perhaps, the best living authority on the subject, for he has led them in the field, and, in his opinion, the "Gippy" may be expected to do well. In one fight, near Suakin, a "Gippy" battalion actually withstood a Dervish rush—perhaps one of the ugliest attacks known in modern warfare, before which even English troops have been known to quail. Sir Francis speaks in the highest terms of the cavalry, and I have heard him quote one story very much to the credit of certain troopers at Suakin, who, hearing when in hospital that a fight was imminent, left their beds and joined their ranks. Whatever doubts may still remain as to the probable demeanour of the purely Egyptian force, another section commands the utmost confidence. . . . The fullest reliance can be placed on the black troops, the Soudanese, mostly of the Shinka tribe of negroes from the far South near the Bahrel Gazul.

There is no doubt that these men will fight any one, anywhere, whenever called upon. They are born soldiers; indeed, the great difficulty with them in early days of their formation into regular troops was their tendency to make a battle a personal combat of man to man, and when first brought into action against the Dervishes—their hated oppressors—they were so eager to pay off old scores that they would get dangerously out of hand. But now they are thoroughly well disciplined, they are steadier, more trustworthy, and as fine troops as any in the world. They take a childish delight in military exercises; their favourite amusement is drill; they like when they have a spare moment to put each other through the manual and platoon. They have immense confidence in, and strong affection for, their "Bimbashis," the general name for the English officers attached to the Egyptian Army, whom they are prepared to follow everywhere, to whom they bring all their little troubles, their family squabbles and private quarrels, and cheerfully accept their decision, even in such a confidential matter as the question of divorce. Their marching powers are above the average; just before Toski a Soudanese regiment crossed the desert from Suakin to Assouan, 150 miles in five days, covering a distance of thirty miles a day without fatigue—and a march of this kind is now about to be repeated from Kosseir to Keneh. They have a high standard, and in their bright blue Zouave uniform look well on parade. Their conduct in quarters is generally excellent, their worst fault, as with some English soldiers, a fondness for drink—the native boza, which they brew themselves, and which will make them quarrelsome and inclined to "stay absent" when drunk. It is easy to imagine how the mixed pride and contentment that sits on their black faces will deepen into grim ferocity at the moment of combat. The only trouble with them is a tendency to bronchial and chest complaints; for them the climate of Upper Egypt is cold, and they have to be provided with warm flannel underclothing. Another more serious trouble is that the supply of Soudanese is running short; the first Saudanese regiments were recruited partly from fugitives from the Soudan, and the Khalifa has now closed the issues by which they came, partly from the blacks already in Lower Egypt, engaged in various kinds of service; and among these many fine veterans were secured, men who have served with Maxmilian in Mexico, and crossed Central Africa with Stanley. It is now hoped that by granting free permission to marry, a second generation of Soudanese soldiers may be found in the regimental married quarters; but competent critics believe that the blacks born in Egypt show deterioration and are far inferior to their sturdy progenitors. But the supply is still short; although an additional battalion has just been raised at Cairo, the necessary quota has been with difficulty obtained. In peace time the Soudanese regiment is rather patriarchal; every man, although himself occupying the barrack-room, has his family in the neighbouring lines, whom he rules despotically, and employs in every menial office. It is the wife's business to carry the baggage on the line of march, of course on her head, and a Soudanese regiment on the march extends over many miles.

Very great credit is due to those who, by their unwearied exertions, have brought the Egyptian Army to its present perfect condition; to the officers who first created the force so intelligently, and laboured so hard to train and develop it; to successive Sirdars, and notably to Sir Francis Grenfell and to the present chief, Sir Herbert Kitchener, a very soldier-like personality of great experience long accustomed to Egyptain warfare, who may now have an opportunity of showing his quality under larger responsibilities. The question of officers, always serious, has been solved by drawing upon the remnants of the old army, where they could be trusted, by promotion from the ranks of the black regiments, and now by bringing forward eligible youths in the Military School at Cairo. There are some excellent officers among the Egyptians, those especially of Turkish decent, and no better specimen can be found than the colonel of the regiment lately in garrison at Korosko, Fathi Bey, a thoroughly competent commander, who has learnt English and French perfectly, and is well qualified for further advancement. These native officers have a good career before them, certain higher appointments are reserved for them, such as the Presidency of the Recruiting Commission, and the office of Deputy-Adjutant-General at headquarters in Cairo. Naturally the chief support and backbone of the Egyptian Army are the English officers, sent for a period of ten years from our regular service. Very great pains have been taken, especially of late years, to select the most promising among the many candidates who offer themselves. Both Sir Francis Grenfell and Sir Herbert Kitchener have been always anxious to secure the services of the best men available, and it may be safely said that the "Bimbashis," as all the officers, whatever their rank, attached to the Egyptian Army are styled, are first-class men. Scientific officers and Staff College graduates, any who have shown special aptitudes, have the preference, but smartness and "go" are essential qualifications, and of these the present Sirdar likes to judge personally, seldom accepting any candidate without seeing him himself. The scholars thus admitted are worthy of the school, which is undoubtedly the best possible field and training ground for young officers, except, perhaps, Indian frontier service, and those who graduate here may be expected to make their mark in the near future. They are to be seen at their best, true soldiers, keen sportsmen, merry, hospitable companions at the out-stations, particularly at Suakin or Wady Halfa. I have lately had the advantage of visiting the last-named, a frontier post practically on a war footing, held under all the conditions of actual warfare, the great centre now of activity as the advanced base of the coming campaign. To any one with military tastes and experience the place is brimful of interest. A distinguished German officer of high rank assured me that he was more gratified and impressed with what he saw at Wady Halfa than with anything else in Egypt. "I could not have believed," he said, "that that small handful of British officers (barely a dozen), alone on that far-off station, would be able to control so large a native force (five or six thousand men), and maintain them at such a high standard of discipline and efficiency." The garrison of Wady Halfa is, no doubt, admirably organised and very perfect in all its details. Every one is on the qui vive; all parts of the military machine are in full working order, ready to act with clock-like precision whenever called upon. The whole force has ever been ready to turn out at a moment's notice, prepared to march to any threatened point, to meet any advancing foes, pursue any in retreat. This state of constant preparedness was the inevitable result of our present frontier policy, a policy now suddenly and completely reversed.

Major Griffiths then explains how the frontier has been subject to frequent raids by small parties of the Dervishes, and how the Egyptian forces have hitherto been under strict orders not to pass the frontier or inquire what went on beyond it:—

Being unable to keep in close touch of the enemy as the ordinary rules of warfare require, to "feel for him," watch him jealously, probe every unexplained movement, beat up his quarters when opportunity offered or the occasion demands, the only alternative was to be ever on the alert, to sit and wait, but to be ready to act on the shortest notice, to be always on guard and ready to turn out instantly, armed at all points. This is a toilsome and harassing obligation, but it was the key-note of the military system at Wady Halfa, and the excellent results are now apparent when the long-delayed moment of offensive action has at last arrived. All parts of the force, cavalry, guns, camel corps, mounted infantry, and marching troops, have stood prepared for immediate service; every item of equipment, sufficient ammunition, supplies of all sorts equal to sudden needs, all these have been constantly maintained in serviceable condition ready for immediate use. The camel corps, five hundred strong, could be moved off perfect at every point, in five-and-twenty minutes, from the moment the order was given; the cavalry, three squadrons, about 400 horses in all, could be ready in rather less; the camel battery, and the mule battery also, and about 200 mounted infantry—selected soldiers from the Soudanese regiments, who have been trained to ride the best animals among the transport camels. For the infantry battalions a couple of hours sufficed to bring them into the fighting line completely equipped. A walk through the lines at Wadi Halfa showed me the minute attention given to all details of preparedness. Close by every camel lay its kit, all ready for instant use—the water kegs filled, the foraged bag packed, the haversacks with their quota of rations, everything needful ready for a seven day's march, all that remained was to bring the rider's blanket, fold and fix it in its place, fit the saddle on top, and be off. The most suitable articles of equipment have been arrived at by repeated and patient experiment; the saddlery both for camels and for cavalry is as nearly perfect and exactly adapted to requirements as it can be made. It is the same with the artillery; the field-pieces to be carried on mule or camel-back are of the most finished workmanship, with every possible ingenious device to ensure promptitude in bringing them into action. All the animals are of the first-class; the camels of the camel corps have been purchased with infinite pains, at considerable prices. Most of them are white coated, clean-limbed, almost graceful, intelligent-looking beasts, far superior to the larger and commoner sorts in the transport corps. But in the latter there are many good camels waiting their turn for promotion into the camel corps. The artillery mules have been imported from Cyprus, and are good specimens of their breed; the horses come mostly from Syria—half-bred Arabs bought by a veterinary officer sent on purpose, and are a very level lot, with all the charms of their race—pretty heads, well set on small, compact frames, clean legs, and great capacity for endurance even on these wearisome desert sands. I saw a squadron at Sarras that had been out almost incessantly on reconnaissance, carrying heavy loads, but they were in perfect condition, and as they lay out in the open lines, as Arabs love to do, taking a keen interest in all that went on around, looking so docile, intelligent, even human, they quite won one's heart.

THE DURAND AGREEMENT.

THE Agreement between the Ameer Abdur Rahman, of Afghanistan, and Sir Mortimer Durand, signed in Cabul in October, 1893, will, it is understood, be officially published for the first time in the forthcoming Blue-book relating to Kafiristan. The text of this important compact (says the "Standard") is as follows:—

Whereas certain questions have arisen regarding the frontier of Afghanistan on the side of India, and whereas both his Highness the Ameer and the Government of India are desirous of settling these questions by a friendly understanding, and of fixing the limit of their respective spheres of influence, so that for the future there may be no difference of opinion on the subject between the Allied Governments, it is hereby agreed as follows:—

1. The eastern and southern frontier of his Highness's dominions, from Wakhan to the Persian border, shall follow the line shown in the map attached to this agreement.

2. The Government of India will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of Afghanistan, and his Highness the Ameer will at no time exercise interference in the territories lying beyond this line on the side of India.

3. The British Government thus agrees to his Highness the Ameer retaining Asmar and the valley above it, as far as Chandak. His Highness agrees, on the other hand, that he will at no time exercise interference in Swat, Bajaur, or Chitral, including the Arnawai or Basgai valley. The British Government also agrees to leave his Highness the Birmal tract as shown in the detailed map already given to his Highness, who relinquishes his claim to the rest of the Wazira country and Dawar. His Highness also relinquishes his claim to Chageh.

4. The frontier line will hereafter be laid down in detail and demarcated, wherever this may be practicable and desirable, by joint British and Afghan Commissioners, whose object will be to arrive by mutual understanding at a boundry which shall adhere with the greatest possible exactness to the line shown in the map attached to this agreement, having due regard to the existing local rights of villages adjoining the frontier.

5. With reference to the question of Chaman, the Ameer withdraws his objection to the new British cantonment, and concedes to the British Government the rights purchased by him in the Sirkai Tilerai water. At this part of the frontier the line will be drawn as follows:—

From the crest of the Khwaja Amran range near the Psha Kotal, which remains in British territory, the line will run in such a direction as to leave Murgha Chaman and the Sharobo Spring to Afghanistan and to pass half-way between the new Chaman Fort and the Afghan outpost, known locally as Lashkar Dand. The line will then pass half-way between the railway station and the hill known as the Mian Baldak, and turning southwards, will rejoin the Khwaja Amran range, leaving the Gwajha Post in British territory, and the road to Shorawak to the west and south of Gwajha in Afghanistan. The British Government will not exercise any interference within half-a-mile of the road.

6. The above articles of agreement are regarded by the Government of India and his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan as a full, and satisfactory settlement of all the principal differences of opinion which have arisen between them in regard to the frontier; and both the Government of India and his Highness the Ameer undertake that any differences of detail, such as those which will have to be considered hereafter, by the officers appointed to demarcate the boundary line, shall be settled in a friendly spirit, so as to remove for the future, as far as possible, all causes of doubt and misunderstanding between the two Governments.

7. Being fully satisfied of his Highness's goodwill to the British Government, and wishing to see Afghanistan independent and strong, the Government of India will raise no objection to the purchase and import by his Highness of munitions of war, and they will themselves grant him some help in this respect. Further, in order to mark their sense of the friendly spirit in which his Highness the Ameer had entered into these negotiations, the Government of India undertake to increase by the sum of six lakhs of rupees a year the subsidy of twelve lakhs now granted to his Highness.

RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND COREA.

THE London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" understands that the Russian Government has furnished the Japanese with a full explanation of its attitude towards Corea.

M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister in Tokio, has (the correspondent says) officially stated to the Japanese Foreign Minister that Russia has no design of annexing or occupying the peninsula or any part of it. That, while she cannot be indifferent towards what goes on in a country adjoining her own territory, her sole desire is that Corea may remain independent, and that the information in possession of the Russian Government leads to the conclusion that, if the country is undisturbed by external influences, it can be governed in peace by its own Sovereign. The suzerainty of China, the Russian Minister said, was of very ancient origin, and did not interfere with the real independence of the country. Chinese intervention only became active when there was reason to fear the interference of other countries. Russia would have done nothing herself to change the ancient relations between China and Corea; but now that China had abandoned her suzerainty, and with it any special right to interfere in Corea, it was the view of the Russian Government that Corea should be allowed to manage her own affairs, and Russia could not view with indifference the attempt of any Power to secure a preponderating influence in the peninsula. She did not seek any such position for herself, and did not desire to see any other Power endeavouring to obtain it.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 11th April, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 92,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,11,000, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 500, making altogether Rs. 2,03,500, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 2,42,42. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,95,505-5-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 232-11-11.

OWING to the intense heat in Calcutta the Tramway Company has suspended the issue of transfer tickets between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. The highest maximum temperature in the shade recorded at Chowringhee Observatory was reached on Wednesday, when the thermometer read 109°9. The previous maximum was 10[illegible]°4.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE.

THE announcement in Paris, on March 28, of the resignation of the Foreign Minister, M. Berthelot, created a sensation. In Ministerial circles the action has been attributed to entirely personal circumstances, but the public seem inclined to infer that the recent attacks upon M. Berthelot had some influence in determining his line of conduct. The "Times" Paris correspondent says M. Berthelot resigned in consequence of the attacks made upon his management of the questions arising out of the Dongola expedition—especially the threatening Note of March 17, of which it is well known that he was not the author. He felt that he could not run the risk of being obliged to use the foreign policy of France as an instrument of home government. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent thinks the displeasure of the Russian Ambassador with recent events influenced the change.

The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been assumed by the Premier, M. Bourgeois. M. Doumer, the Finance Minister temporarily took charge of the Ministry of the Interior, the portfolio of which office has since been accepted by Mr. Sarrien.

FRANCE, ENGLAND, AND MADAGASCAR.

A semi-official Note was published in Paris, on March 28, regarding the statement made on March 27, by Mr. Curzon in the House of Commons, that the notification which the French Foreign Minister had announced would be sent to the Powers on the attitude of the French Government in regard to Madagascar had not yet been received. The communique says:—

When Mr. Curzon said on Friday in the House of Commons that the British Government had received from M. Berthelot no notification, the matter referred to was not the notification of the conditions accepted by the Queen, but the notification of the fresh Customs arrangements. France is ready to grant Great Britain the benefit of the most favoured nation clause, but she considers that she possesses in Madagascar a special position, and consequently is entitled to special treatment. France will accordingly grant Great Britain the benefit of the most favoured nation clause in relation to other nations, but not in relation to herself.

Before the Budget Committee of the French Chamber, on March 30, M. Bourgeois said the notification of the taking possession of Madagascar had been made to the Powers, and the consequence of it was the free entry into the island of French products, and the denunciation of the commercial treaties previously concluded by the Queen with foreign Powers. This has not yet been communicated to the Powers, because the bill dealing with the matter has not yet been passed. M. Cavaignac, Minister for War, said it would be unwise to diminish at present the effective strength of the troops in Madagascar, and the places of the French troops to be called home during the next two months would be taken as far as possible by native troops.

A sum of 200,000f. is to be asked for the erection of a telegraph line between Mojango and Antananarivo, and 105,000f. for the preparation of a map of Madagascar.

M. Hanotaux (says a "Times'" telegram) is about to issue a book entitled "L'Affaire de Madagascar." In a preliminary article contributed to the new number of the "Revue de Paris," M. Hanotaux recalls the fact that his formula, "the protectorate with all its consequences," was accepted by the chamber, and points out that M. Laroche's arrival put an end to this arrangement. He regrets the change, believing that the protectorate would have been better both for the island and for France.

STATEMENT BY M. BOURGEOIS.

In the Senate, on March 31, M. Bardoux called attention to the position of French foreign policy five months ago, and urged that the situation at present offered a very unfavourable contrast. He put the following questions to M. Bourgeois:—

As regards the Far East, is it true that a new Chinese loan has been contracted in London, that Sir Robert Hart has been appointed Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs in China, and that the Si-kiang has been opened up to European navigation, for if so, the advantages hoped to be reaped from the Lang Son Railway line would be illusory? As to Madagascar, since a new Convention has been signed, why has it not been submitted to Parliament? Why did the Government renounce the advantantages of a protectorate, and has not the notification made to the Powers of the taking possession of Madagascar given rise to protests, particularly as regards judicial procedure? As to Egypt, we ask for information upon the negotiations which have taken place in London on the observations made by France with regard to the declarations of the English Government, and, finally, as to whether the French Cabinet will be content with action before the mixed tribunals.

M. Bourgeois, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said he had received no official notice of the appointment of Sir Robert Hart; but if China should decide to accept to a greater extent the services of European officials for the reorganisation of her internal administration, the French Government would see to it that Frenchmen received an equitable share. As to the new loan, French financial houses had not thought it advisable to offer to the Chinese Government the conditions asked for. No engagement had been taken by the Chinese Government for the opening of the Si-kiang to navigation, and the French Government had been assured that the river would not be opened up to trade without their obtaining for a French company the concession of a railway into China. In regard to Madagascar, M. Bourgeois said that when the Customs Bill, which was already before the Chamber, came up for discussion, all necessary explanations would be given to the Senate. The Government had notified the Powers of the declaration that France had taken possession of Madagascar. The majority had replied by acknowledgment of receipt without reservations. Referring next to the Egyptian question, M. Bourgeois said:—

The Senate, by the terms of the declaration read, on March 19, by M. Berthelot, knows the point of view taken by the Government of the Republic from the very first in regard to the British proposal. You know that the attitude of our representative on the Caisse of the Public Debt has been in conformity with these views. The Russian Commissioner has fully associated himself with this attitude. Both have maintained in full accord the incompetence of the commission to deal with a question of an exclusively political character. Their opinion not having prevailed, the French and Russian Commissioners withdrew after protesting. It is not for me to express an opinion on the judicial proceedings instituted by a group of French financiers against the Egyptian Government and the Commission. On the other hand, the views of France have been brought to the knowledge of the British Government, and pourparlers are being carried on. The Senate will understand that it is not possible for me at the present moment to furnish it with complete explanations upon negotiations now pending. I must, therefore, confine myself to giving the House an assurance of the spirit of wisdom and firmness in which the negotiations are being conducted on our part. It is also permissible for me to recall that the French Government has received the firm adhesion of Russia in the attitude which it has adopted, and I may add that the agreement between the two Powers was never more complete or more cordial. I am pleased to be able to conclude these brief declarations with these assurances. I hope that they will be received by you in such a way that the Government will find in your support greater authority to pursue its work outside. Replying to a further question, the Premier said that the Note issued by the Havas Agency in regard to the attitude of France in the Egyptian question, being of a semi-official character, could not be discussed in the tribune. Moreover, it only bore upon an incident of no moment.—M. Bardoux: "Concerning Egypt we should have earnestly wished to obtain some particulars regarding the occupation, and we should have liked the Premier to have told us that he entertained a hope that the promise made to us by a great people would be kept." (Hear, hear.)—M. Bourgeois: "I thought that the moderation of my language showed the Frankness of our attitude. We have abated nothing of the statement of policy laid down by M. Berthelot in the Chamber. At the present stage of the negotiations I have nothing to add."—The subject then dropped amid loud murmurs on the Right.

After the debate in the Senate, M. Bourgeois had a long conference with Baron de Mohrenheim the Russian Ambassador.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND PRESIDENT KRUGER.

THE "Times'" Pretoria correspondent says an important despatch from Mr. Chamberlain was on Wednesday, April 1, presented to President Kruger. Its tone is friendly and firm. It insists on the redress of the Uitlanders' grievances, and explains the right and duty of Her Majesty's Government to interfere. It also requests a reply to the invitation to the President to visit England, which cannot be allowed to remain indefinitely unanswered. The Executive is now seriously considering the despatch. The difficulty in the way of a settlement is the desire of the Hollanders to control the Government; and their idea of independence is absolute domination by the Boers, without giving political rights to the English or other foreigners. The correspondent adds that it is very doubtful if important assistance would, in the event of a difficulty, be rendered to the Boers by the Dutch Afrikanders in Cape Colony and Natal.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Empress of India, has expressed her approval of the appointment of Mahomed Mahmood Khan Bahadur, a leading member of the Carnatic family, and President of the Central Mahomedan Association, as Persian Consul for Madras.

IT is rumoured that Sir John Gorst will succeed Sir Hercules Robinson as High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of the Cape, but Sir Hercules Robinson apparently knows nothing of the matter. Gossip is making very free just now with the Colonial Governorships.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

THE "Times'" Pretoria correspondent says that till the arrival of Dr. Leyds no new developments are expected. The firm attitude of the British Government has produced a salutary effect, and if Dr. Leyds does not report that Germany will actively support the Transvaal against Great Britrain, the present difficulties may yet be amicably arranged.

Representations having been made as to the risk of personal molestation incurred by the Reform leaders at the hands of the Boers of the Extreme party, the British Government has intimated that the President and Executive will be held responsible for their safety.

President Kruger, on March 27, issued in Pretoria an official contradiction of the reports that strained relations existed between Mr. Chamberlain and himself. He declared that the burghers throughout the Republic were leaving the negotiations entirely in the hands of the President and Executive, and he added that he had not declined to visit England.

The "Cape Times," in a leading article, strongly criticises the attitude adopted by the home Government and the London Press. "It ridicules the possibility of securing political rights for the Uitlanders by diplomatic pressure so soon after the recent fiasco, and says that if President Kruger refuses the invitation to go to England only two courses will be open. The one would be to publish the negotiations appealing to the moderate Afrikander feeling by the reasonableness of the British proposals to do the best for the Reform prisoners, and to wait until the resentment in the Republic subsides. The other course would be to land 30,000 men and reconquer the Transvaal. Otherwise the use of threats would only mean courting as bad a rebuff over the Transvaal as over the Armenian question, and no more service would be rendered to the Uitlanders than to the Armenian.

[A mass meeting was held at Manchester, on April 1, to protest against the grievances of British subjects in the South African Republic. Mr. Galloway, M.P., who presided, said the grievances of the Uitlanders were intolerable and monstrous.—Mr. Charles Leonard, ex-Chairman of the National Union of the Transvaal, declared that the Uitlanders had raised the country from bankruptcy to opulence, and in return the Boers had denied them all political rights. The Englishmen in the South African Republic outnumbered the Dutch by two to one. They did not object to being taxed, but they did object to being taxed without representation. Not two years ago Englishmen petitioned the Boer Parliament to give them electoral rights, but the appeal was rejected with contumely, though a minority of the Boer representatives pointed out the danger of pursuing a policy of injustice. The Englishmen were told in the Boer Parliament that if they wanted right they must fight for them. Could they wonder that men in their despair turned to the remedy, which their rulers suggested? President Kruger's policy was to grant concessions to subjects of foreign Powers with the view of creating vested interest which he could play off against England's influence, —Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., said the rights of English subjects in South Africa must be maintained.—A resolution was carried expressing sympathy with the Uitlanders and confidence that Mr. Chamberlain would spare no effort to redress their wrongs.]

ROUMANIA AS A MARITIME POWER.

A RIVAL TO RUSSIA ON THE BLACK SEA.

THE "Petersbourgskia Viedomosti," taking up the subject of Roumania's maritime activity, with special regard to Russia's position on the Black Sea, says:—

Roumania has been seized with the same fever for warlike armaments on land and sea which has so ruinously infected the greater European Powers during the last decade. After spending enormous sums on the fortifications around Bucharest and along the Pruth and the Sereth, the Roumanian Government appears now intent upon lavishing its last spare penny on the creation of an ocean-going war fleet. Orders for the construction of war vessels of heavy tonnage and armament have recently been placed in English and French dockyards, and extensive works are now in active progress at Kustenli which is being strongly fortified and prepared as a naval headquarters and winter refuge for the new fleet. A few months ago the Roumanian cruiser Elisabeta visited Sebastopol and exchanged salutes with the Russian batteries. This incident could only be interpreted as an official recognition on the part of Russia of the existence of a third maritime Power in the Euxine, the second, of course, being Turkey. There are now under construction in England, for the Roumanian Government, three torpedo cruisers, the Oloteano, the Seleo, and the Monteano, and two ocean-going and armour-plated battleships have also been ordered in English dockyards. The creation of the new Roumanian fleet promises to be very rapid, and it is destined, among other objects, to form a protecting flank from the mouth of the Bosphorus to the delta of the Danube, and may, in certain eventualities, become a hostile factor alike against Russia and Turkey.

The Russian journals (says the "Daily News's" Odessa correspondent) frankly acknowledge that the existence of a third war fleet in the Black Sea has not hitherto entered into the future calculations of the Imperial Government; and even now Russia and Turkey can only look upon it as a kind of contraband creation, as the paramount control of the Euxine should be divided only between Russia and her Turkish neighbour. It is, of course, a mere euphuism on the part of these journals to talk of the Russo-Turkish maritime supremacy of the Black Sea, and no such pretence would have been made a few months back. Russia has not the slightest intention of "sharing" her supremacy in the Euxine with her Ottoman neighbour, but the creation of a powerful Roumanian fleet, which can at any time sally out into the Black Sea from its impregnable Danubian shelter, is a factor to be reckoned with of quite a different character to the nominal naval force of Turkey, now rusting in the placid waters of the Golden Horn.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

THE Conference Committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives have agreed to accept the Senate's resolution on the subject of Cuba.

The following is the text of the resolution, which is not so strongly worded as was the House resoluttion on the same subject:—

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain strict neutrality between the contending Powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and in the territory of the United States. Resolved, that the friendly offices of the United States shall be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

AN EX-AMBASSADOR ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphed (March 31):—

Mr. E. J. Phelps, formerly United States Minister to Great Britain, delivered a lecture here last night on the Monroe Doctrine, in the course of which he said that the United States had no personal concern in the Venezuela dispute. He believed that an actual boundary between that country and British Guiana did not exist, and that it never had existed, and he considered the matter to be a question for peaceful arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela. Mr. Phelps proceeded to argue that the United States had no right to intervene until the peril to them became manifest, and expressed the opinion that the policy could not be enforced against right. Referring to the Cuban insurrection, Mr. Phelps described it as a rebellion of banditti bent upon pillage, arson, and murder, and concluded by declaring that the United States had no right to interfere in Cuba.

LORD HARRIS ON SPORT.

LORD HARRIS, speaking at a banquet at Chatham, said he agreed that everything should be done to maintain in their purest form those sports and pastimes which had done so much to build up their great Empire. He rejoiced to know that the sports and pastimes which had for so many years been at the root of the manliness of the British race were gradually being recognised and practised by all races of the world. The spirit of rivalry should, however, urge Englishmen on to maintain their supremacy. He sincerely hoped that not only their Australian cousins, but their African and American cousins would improve as rapidly as they could in the most noble game of cricket. He could assure them that the good that had been done in India by the adoption of cricket was incalculable. There were two enemies which all true sportsmen would set their faces against. There was nothing he detested so much as unnecessary brutality in field sports, or unfair play in pastimes; and he thought they should unite together to insist that the perpetrator of any unnecessary brutality should be publicly branded and turned out of the ranks of sportsmen, and then they must keep out gambling.

THE Earl's Court Art Union has resolved to continue its operations in connection with this year's Empire of India Exhibition, and no less than 15 per cent. of the gross amount received for season tickets is to be set apart for the purchase of prizes ranging in value from £50 downwards. These will be balloted for at the end of the season among the season ticket-holders. Last year prizes worth £800 were thus distributed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Beatrice, 1,441 tons, Captain J Lesley, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Strathtay, 2,678 tons, Captain R Mackenzie, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE s s Ataka, 2,387 tons, Captain F F Bennett, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and seven deck passengers.

THE s s Strathairly, 2,704 tons, Captain W L Coulthurst, sailed on Saturday last for Havre, with a general cargo, and Mrs T Elliott and two children as passengers.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 2,306 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Hull, with a general cargo, Mr J G Bagram, and Mr and Mrs Ashmore and child as passengers.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain J Morgan, sailed on the 18th instant for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Lockie, Miss Walker, three Misses Granams, and three deck.

THE s s Arthur Head, 1,887 tons, Captain G W Lennard, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Middlesbro, with a general cargo and Madame Jeane De Elbe as cabin and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed on Saturday last for Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col W L Greenstreet, Mrs J Brown, Mr Goverdhundas Valubdas and one friend, Mrs Critchell, daughter and three children, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Carleton, Mrs Giles, Lieut Harding, Mr H Cousens, Miss Reynolds, Mr Steedman, Mr Humfress, Mrs Haddon Cope and child, Rev Coulthard, Surgn-Captain Jennings, Mr Lopes, Mr L J Pacheco, Mr McGill, Mr Peerasha Moodeen Sha, Mr Goolam Mahomed, Mr Dannoo Mull and 701 deck.

THE Nippen Yusen Kaisha, s s Tosa Maru, 3,589 tons, Captain J B MacMillon, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Yokohama, (15th March) via Kobe, Hongkong and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bombay—Mr J Watanahe, Mr Y Ashikaga, Mr T Ito, Mr J Matsumura, and Mr P W Jalstown, and two Indians. For London—Mr and Mrs Adam, Mr Jackson, Mr Hendon, Mr Ohk chi, Mr Gijio, Mr Yosnee, Mr Naka Juna, Mr Mitee Kawa, and Captain Verci. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 18.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
	PRINCE'S DOCK.					
C	Bombay	2049	Robertson		20-4	B & P S N Co
D	Skidby	2438	Strachan	Hamburg	18-4	F M & Co
G	Crescent	905	Castel	Natal	21-4	H C Tar Mahomad
K	Matura	[illegible]	Stebbing	Zanzibar	25-4	M M & Co
L	Assyria	970		Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Ileafaee	373	Ally	Aden		Nasir bin Ahmed
N	Courland	760	Milne	Natal	21-4	D Abdoola
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Ikbal	3503	Delargey	Genoa, &c.	24-4	E Bates
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	30-4	C Barboro
6	Rosetta	2200	Wright	China	29-4	P & O S N Co
8	Vindobona	2674	Bellen	Trieste	21-4	A Lloyds
9	Maggie Macnair	2077	Alexander			W & A Graham
10	Strathtay	2678	McKenzie	Hamburg	19-4	W & A Graham
12	Eden Hall	2332	Black	N F		E Bates
13	Lochtay	3416	Young	Dunkirk	21-4	W & A Graham
15	Caspian	2318	Beard	China	20-4	Tata & Sons
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Pachumba	544	Rickford	Kurrachee	18-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrop at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Arthur Head (s)	Lennard	Middlesbrough.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Gloomin (s)	Leamouth	Northshields.
	Sutlej (s)	Symons	Aden, April 13.
	Tosa Maru (s)	MacMillan	Yokohama, Mar 15.
19	Lander (s)	Hamilton	Karachee, April 17.
	Caterhouse (s)	Field	Cardiff, Mar 20.
	Imperatrix (s)	Rassovich	Trieste, April 3.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Pachumba (s)	Rickford	Karachi.
	Australia (s)	Reeves	London, &c.
	Ernest Simons (s)	Delacroix	Marseilles.
	Raventhaler (s)	Gramberg	Karachi.
	Mikado (s)	Pickering	Marseilles and Hull.
	Beatrice (s)	Lesley	Rangoon.
	Strathairly (s)	Coulthurst	Havre.
	Ataka (s)	Bennett	Genoa, &c.
	Jupiter (s)	Morgan	Amsterdam.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.
	I. G. T. S. Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachee.
19	Chindwara (s)	Simpson	Zanzibar, &c.
	Strathtay (s)	Mackenzie	Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Kt. Bachelor, for Hamburg.

" Kola, for Karachi via K. Coast ports.

" Cuina, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—1 qr-cask whisky, [illegible] and Co.

Australia s—1 hogshead whisky, Noe and Richard.

Clan Gordon s—3 hogshead whisky, Phipson and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—8 cases silvered plated glass, Kerimjee Sullemanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—25 bottles quick silver, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 14 cases tobacco, Hormuz Sheriar; 42 cases oilmenstores, &c., Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases soap, Jaffer Abdoolrakhia; 18 cases oilmenstores A H Seedick; 25 bottles quick silver, Dhuramsee Devchand; 8 cases clock, Lund and Blockley; 9 cases perfumed spirit, &c. H M Sulleman and Sons.

Maggie Macnair s—10 drums medicine, M Munjee and Co; 6 packages medicine, K Visram; 34 cases chemicals, Joomabhoy Damjee; 30 packages medicine, V Bhicka and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Eden Hall s—3 hogsheads claret Pi[illegible]son and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Natal s—3 cases perfumed spirit, glassware, &c, C J Nicoud and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Baroda s—20 cases glassware, Khoomajee [illegible]akhajee.

Hochhiemer s—7 cases glassware, [illegible]emtola Gangjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—6 cases glass beads, K Tyabjee; 17 packages clocks, Mohundas Camusee and Co; 61 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 14 bales writing paper, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally; 33 bales paper, Ebrahim Mahomedally; 10 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 2 packages paper, &c, A H Hyderally; 25 bales paper, Jaitha Dossa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Langbank s—1,200 bales cotton, and 12,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 70 bales wool, Jadhowjee Cara.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—53 cwts dry ginger, Ragowjee Heerjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ikbal s—100 bales hemp, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 106 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Ritchi Stewart and Co; 125 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Strathtay s—180 cwts myrabollams, and 704 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lochtay s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Jupiter s—1,505 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bullmouth s—12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Ikbal s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.

D Balduino s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Clyde s—440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Caspian s—2 cwts Genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 60 cases shark fins, Dattardina Mowjee.

Vindobona s—60 cases sharkfins, K M Jaitha; 44 cwts cloves, Silas E Sassoon.

Rosetta s—24 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Strathgarry s—700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 3,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 500 bales cotton, The Mitsui, B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Strathgarry s—200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Strathgarry s—100 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

THE Sanitary arrangements of Ellore seem to be in a bad way. The Sanitary Commissioner reports that arrangements for night soil and rubbish conservancy are practically non-existent. He says that the loan the Municipality proposes to raise for the provision of a market should be withheld until the Municipality has proved that provisions for simple decency and sanitary safety in the matter of conservancy have been subserved.

UNDER authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is proposed to publish in extenso the early records of the late East India Company contained in the series of volumes known as the "O. C." records. Messrs. Sampson Low and Co invite subscribes' names for the first series of ten volumes, to be issued half-yearly, the first of which it is hoped will be ready by the end of May, and will have an introduction by Mr. F. C. Danvers.

WE learn that the Madras Government has passed an order conveying its thanks to Mr. Fawcett, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wilkinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the Calicut Reserve and Malapuram Special Police Forces, for the resolute action taken at Perambil in bringing the recent Moplah outbreak to a final conclusion.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MARCH 27.

1st Life Guards—Lieut E W Clowes, to be Captain, vice J R G Cotterell, resigned; Sec. Lieut P B Cookson, to be Lieutenant, vice E W Clowes.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut H F Searight, to be Lieutenant, vice W M Marter, promoted.

3rd Hussars—Lieut E F S Aron resigns his commission.

9th Lancers—Lieut J S Forbes resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers—The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—W F Mathews, R H Greig, J Charteris, S D Barrow, C Mellor, L R J W Taylor, R Oakes O G Brandon.

Coast Battalion—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Captains, to complete establishment:—W Montgomery and W G C Brown.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut F L B Smith to be Captain, vice G M G Munro, resigned; Sec Lieut G S Tweedie to be Lieutenant, vice F L B Smith.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Capt P F Brine retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Sergt W Y Hunter, from the Devonshire Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W S Bannatyne, promoted.

Norfolk Regt—Lieut J W V Carroll is seconded for special extra-regimental employment.

Leicestershire Regt—Lieut C W Bengough is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Sergt Major J Breacher to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt R Harrison retired.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut G M Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice R B Blunt, appointed Adjutant.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt H E Walker is placed on temporary halfpay on account of ill-health.

East Surrey Regt—Major and Col F H Maturin is placed on half-pay.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut H Scott to be Captain, vice C H Ashhurst, seconded; Sec Lieut J B Wroughton to be Lieutenant vice H Scott.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut F W Woodward to be Lieutenant, vice G V Watson, resigned.

King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut H B Nicholson to be Captain in succession to Major W P Campbell, appointed to the Staff; Sec Lieut C E Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice H B Nicholson; Gent Cadet J H Davidson, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice C E Balfour.

Highland Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A N E Browne to be Lieutenant, vice F C M Ford, resigned; Gent Cadet H C Stockwell, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice A N E Browne.

Gordon Highlanders—Lieut A O Norman, Adjutant, to be Captain to complete establishment.

Staff—Capt F J H Bell, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be A D C to Major-Gen C J Burnett, C B, commanding the troops in the Eastern District.

Army Medical Staff—Surg Capt C Garner, M B is seconded for service with the Egyptian Government.

Ordnance Store Dept—Capt R W M Jackson, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General of Ordnance, with the rank of Captain in the Army.

Brevet—Lt Col A C Alexander, R E, to be Colonel.

Indian Staff Corps—Major A E Jones is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant, Ind an Army.

Memoranda.—Lieut S L Owen R E, to have the local rank of Captain whilst in command of the Jamaica Company of Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Qmr and Hon Lieut G Tucker, R E is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers—Lieut P R Bruce, 24th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, and Capt H F Gratton, 2nd V Bn the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be Lieutenants.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg-Capt J Benholm, M B, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an Officer of the Army Medical Reserve of officers.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain.—T S Jackson, to Inflexible, additional, in command of Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth.

Commanders.—C H Robertson, to Trafalgar (April 14); O H Dundas, to Nelson (April 14); H G King-Hall, D S O, to Trafalgar, and for appointment when recommissioned, to date April 14; H P Routh, to Cruiser, in command, when recommissioned, undated.

Lieutenants—M T Parks, to Victory, additional, for Indifatigable (N) temporary March 27); E F Talbot, to Pembroke, additional, for Severn (N) (April 14); R W Kiddle, to Pembroke, additional for Apollo (N) (April 4); R Morrisey, to Vivid, additional, for Thames (N) (April 13); H Jones, H L D Pearce, F E Walters, and E B Morant, to Trafalgar, when recommissioned, undated; T D Pratt and F V Lockey, to Trafalgar, additional, and for appointment when commissioned; Hon G A Hardinge, to Nelson, C P Beatty-Pownall, to Warspite; W C Easton, to Colossus; G E S Petch, to Ramillies, additional, for special gunnery duties at Malta (April 14); C R de C Foot, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil (March 30); R A Norris, probationary to Research March 31); H V W Elliot, to Magpie, in command, when recommissioned; (undated) F K C Gibbons (G), as first lieutenant, E Winthrop (N) W F Benwell, and D J Munro, to Fox; H G Vereker to Mersey (April 14); F G Bird to Benbow (G); H V W Elliott, to Magpie, in command, reappointed from the date of recommissioning, undated; S S Rotch, to Impregnable, additional, for Pilot (N); R M Haynes, to Majestic, additional, for Lightning; G E Nares, to Penguin; A B Hughes, to Pheasant; H A Carruthers to Centurion; W Nunn, to Goldfinch; J E T Harper to Gleaner; F W Kinahan, to Bonaventure, additional for Abyssinia (April 1) F Mc R Carter, probationary, to Excellent, for course of gunnery (March 26; G P Bevan (A R N R) to Fox (April 14).

Sub-Lieutenants—V L A Campbell, A and Probationary, to Cordelia, appointment to Excellent cancelled; G F Youel, to Sybille; R G R Conroy, to Hood; H C Sterling, to Bonaventure (April 1); H P Buckle to Fox; F R Scarlett, to Victory additional for Daring (April 14).

Midshipmen—W B W Grubb, G T Bowles A W Tomlinson F A W Butler, J G P Ingam, A R Palmer, A Lambert, and C S Forbes to Trafalgar, when recommissioned, undated.

Staff Commanders—A Fane N Nelson; S Lilburne to Inflexible W Way to Vivid, additional for Temeraire (April 1).

Engineer—E A Short, to Victory, additional, for Beagle, when paid off undated.

Deputy Inspector Generals—G Maclean, to Hong Kong Hospital; T S Burnett, to Haslar Hospital (March 30).

Fleet Surgeon—J A M'Adam, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington (April 11).

Staff Surgeon—G W Bell, to St Vincent (April 11).

Surgeon—E C Lomas, M B, to Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines (April 1).

Boatswain—F J Fish, to Rapid; J Gibbs, to Victory additional, to be detailed for duty in Achilles; J H Morgan (a), to Victory, additional, to be detailed for duty in Duke of Wellington.

Chief Carpenter—A Roberts, to Trafalgar (April 14).

Carpenter—F G Hartland, to Vivid, for Bellerophon, T H. Hicks (a), to Vivid, for Temeraire; W G Lanclett (a), to Vivid for Aurora.

Paymaster—E Cubitt, to Cruiser, additional, for appointment when re-commissioned (April 14).

Assistant Paymasters—W B Penny, to Edinburgh; A Greenwood to, Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil; H Rodham, to Dreadnought; P A Malpas, to Warspite; H G Wilson, to Revenge, as Secretary's Clerk, vice C E A Wooley; G F W Osmond, to Royal Oak; E St G Alton, to Cambridge.

Clerks—F P E Ilinam, to Inflexible; C E Lynes, to Galatea E Hayes, to Australia.

Gunners—G J L Stroud, to Victory, additional, for Nymphe (April 3); F S Waterfield, to Cambridge, additional, for Conqueror (March 23).

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—J Caesar, at Sheerness and Queenborough, in addition to place already under his charge (March 31.)

Chief Officers—R Johnson, to Galatea, additional, for Command of Beaver (April 1); D W Evans, to Alexandra, additional, for service as divisional officer at Scilly; W Smith, to Edinburgh, additional, for command of Cockchafer (April 18.)

Admiralty March 23, 1896—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Barrackmaster and Brevet Lt Col S Tyers has been placed on Retired List, at his own request (March 17).

March 24, 1896 In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of July 21, 1876, Comr E L Green has been authorised to assume the rank of Captain (August 4 1883).

March 25, 1896.—Captain W A D Acland has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, in the place of Capt A P M Lake, promoted to Flag Rank (March 11).

Asst Engr P Wheater has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 3 1895).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 16 1887, Chief Carpanter C Bryant has been allowed to assume the relative rank of Lieutenant on retirement (March 24).

March 28—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 23, 1870, and July 4 1895, Chief Engineer G J Gorfett has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut J King has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

March 30—Probationary Asst Engineer H M S Tuckwell has been confirmed as an Assistant Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 18.

10 p.m.	82·5

SUNDAY.—APRIL 19.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	86·9

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IN a certain prison that we all have heard of lay a convict upon his narrow iron cot. He was to be hanged the next morning. Yet he lay there, covered by a rough blanket, sleeping as quietly and soundly as a tired schoolboy. Occasionally the guard in the passage outside peered between the bars of the cell, only to find his charge breathing deeply and regularly. This man had violated the law prohibiting murder; yet he had not violated the physical laws governing his own body, and nature rewarded him as if he had been the noblest of his race.

That same night, less than a mile away, a rich man tossed and tumbled upon his luxurious bed. He was a good and useful member of society, yet he could not sleep. And, worse still, this happened to him every night. Sleep—that blessing which the Psalmist says, "God giveth his beloved," was practically a stranger to this man. What ailed him? The tortures of conscience? Want of money? The fear of enemies? Nothing of the sort. Then, why din't he sleep as well as the murderer? You would like to know? Right, let us look into the matter.

"I got no sleep at night; I would lie for hours tossing about. In the morning I was worse tired than when I went to bed."

Thus writes Mrs. Eliza Mathews, of 1, North Road, Burnt Oak, Edgware, near London, under date of September 22nd, 1892. Just two years before this time she lost her health. A foul taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and great distress after eating were among the first things she complained of. She craved food at times, and fancied she could eat heartily, yet when the very dishes she had asked for were set before her she turned from them as though they were filth from the gutter. Her skin grew sallow, her eyes yellow, and she had a constant pain at her chest, sides, and between her shoulders. Her bowels were constipated, and the least exertion set her heart thumping as if it must jump up into her mouth. At such times it was as much as ever that she could get her breath. She got so thin and weak she was no good for work. She couldn't walk out-doors without stopping to rest every few rods almost.

The doctor did what he could for her, all any doctor could do. At first he said he thought her illness was owing to the smell of the farm-yard. This looked possible. Even the smell of violets has made strong men turn pale and faint dead away. Yet the doctor was wrong. If he had been right, she would have got better when the family left the farm at Bentley Priory and went to live at Burnt Oak. But she was not improved by the change of air; she grew worse and worse.

"In May, 1887," says Mrs. Mathews, "I went over to Chelmsford to visit my aunt, Mrs. Troughton. She told me of the good Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup had done her when she had indigestion and dyspepsia. She bought me a bottle, and I began taking it. After a few doses I felt relief. I kept on taking it, and "in two months I was strong and well as ever." My husband and friends were astonished, yet I assured them that Seigel's Syrup had done it. Yours truly, (Signed) Eliza Mathews.

The point is plain enough. The convict slept soundly because he was a healthy man although he was a wicked one. Our rich friend rolled about all night because his nerves were unstrung by the state of his stomach. Our correspondent was prostrated by the same thing—indigestion and dyspepsia. The remedy named cured her because it has that power. The reason remains a secret with the roots and herbs from which it is made. Yet so long as it drives away disease and gives us back our health and strength, who cares for its mystery? Results, not arguments, are what we all want.

"Burnt Oak House, Edgware, September 22nd, 1892. I have known Mrs. Mathews for some seven years, and remember her long and lingering illness. She informs me that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured her, after medical and other means failed. Mrs. Mathews is a lady of respectability, and her word can be implicitly relied upon. You can use this statement in any way you may think proper. Yours truly, (signed) T. H. House, Grocer and General Provision Dealer, Burnt Oak Stores, Edgware."

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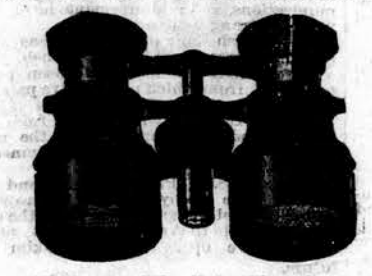

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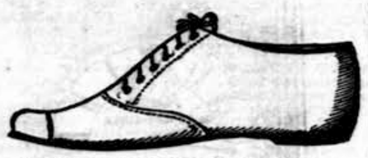

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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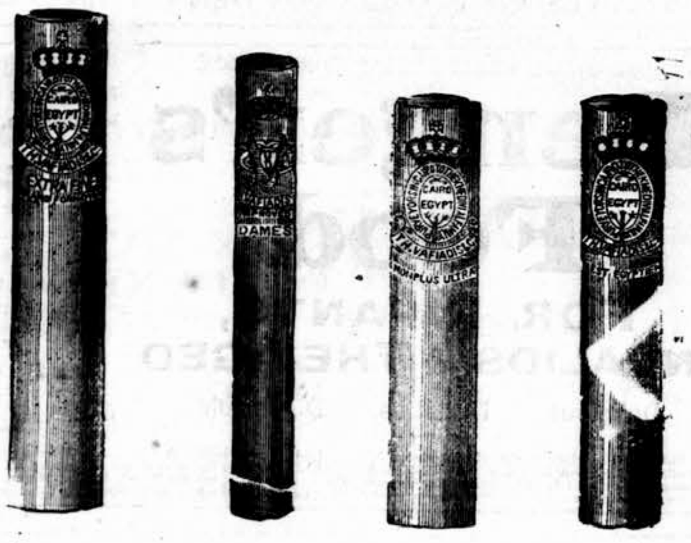

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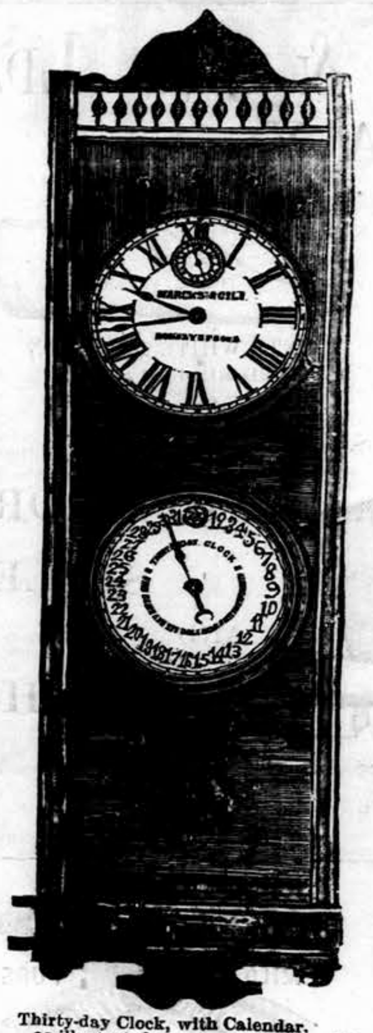

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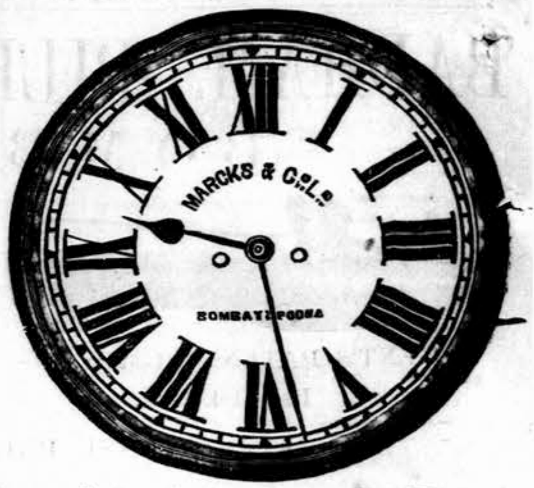

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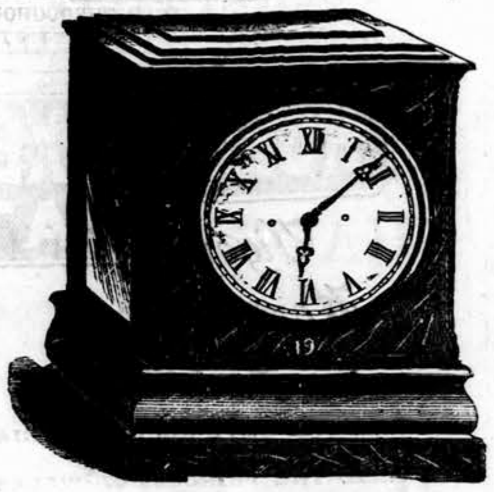

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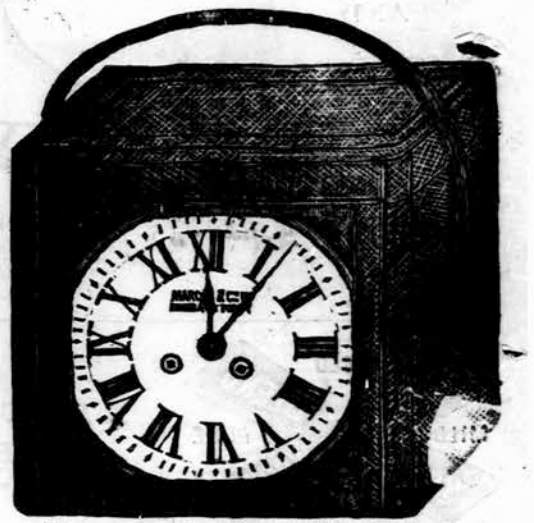

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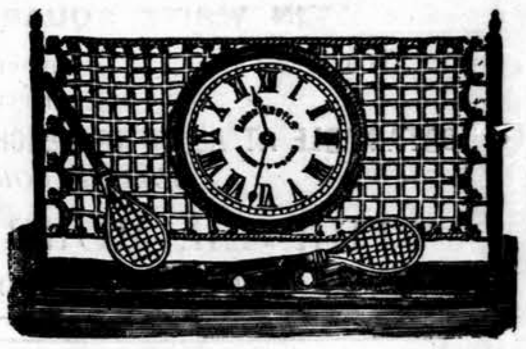

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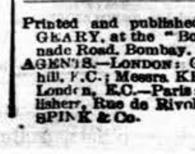

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